

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Twenty-Eight
Pages

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1922—VOL. XIV, NO. 188

COPYRIGHT 1922 BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

RESULTS OF GENOA A DISAPPOINTMENT TO THE BOLSHEVIKI

Mr. Gibbons Says They Regard
Conference as Attempt to Dis-
credit and Humiliate Them

Appeal to M. Poincaré Against Turkish Outrages

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, July 5
A LETTER signed by many peers, ecclesiastical dignitaries and other prominent persons, has been sent to Raymond Poincaré, Premier of France, appealing to him on behalf of the Greeks and Armenians of Anatolia. The letter says American evidence proves that the agreement between Ankara and France has not checked the Turkish campaign of extermination against Christians and recalls M. Poincaré's promise of February, 1919, to help Armenian Catholics in Cilicia to "enjoy the benefits of peace and liberty in all security."

It concludes with an appeal to him and France, the "defender of the weak and oppressed, to take the lead in vindicating the claims of justice and in securing liberty and security to persecuted Christian peoples of Asia Minor."

This is the seventeenth of the series of articles by Herbert Adams Gibbons, Ph.D., on the Greek position in Asia Minor. In this article Mr. Gibbons describes the essentially unstable nature of the Bolshevik regime in the small, newly established republics of Georgia, Adjaristan and other similar ones. He says Nikolai Lenin, if not hopelessly committed to his doctrines, might become a great leader of these peoples.

By HERBERT ADAMS GIBBONS, Ph.D.

BATUM, Adjaristan, May 26 (Special Correspondence)—This is the anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Republic of Georgia, with its federated Republic of Adjaristan and the other federated republics with whose names I shall not burden readers of the Monitor. For these little republics, whose ostensible independence is a "soothing to the fundamental idea of communism and to the well-known "Fourteen Points," are ruled from Moscow as firmly and as unquestionably as when they were from Petrograd in the days of Tzarist Russia. This fact alone prevents complete anarchy and paralysis of all social and economic life. The peoples of the Caucasus, a prey for two years after the departure of the British army to the chaos of political disintegration, welcome any signs of the returning unity of the Russian Empire. For that reason the regiments of the Red Army (which are, contrary to the reports we have heard, well clothed and fed and remarkably well disciplined) are well received by the mass of Georgians, Adjars, Armenians, and other races of the Caucasus and Transcaucasian provinces of the one-time Romanoff Empire. If Nikolai Lenin were not hopelessly compromised by the necessity of holding fast to the fallacious doctrines upon which he has built up his power, he might easily become a great leader of these people.

As matters stand, however, it is necessary for Moscow to remain loyal to conceptions of political, economic and social life which the inner group of Soviet leaders realize to be impracticable. The power of the Soviet régime rests upon the propaganda that has been instilled into the boys and girls of the Russian Empire. The generation that has been growing up since 1917 knows no other régime than the present one, and is fanatical in its adherence to the Bolshevik creed. The great majority of the military strength of the Russian and Caucasian Soviets consists of soldiers and secret police still in their teens.

Four Classes of Bolsheviks

The boys obey orders implicitly, and form an army impervious to counter-revolutionary propaganda. The girls are firm in their allegiance to "the cause." The older Bolsheviks fall into four classes: sincere fanatics, who are sufficiently numerous to cause one sometimes to wonder whether there is not something after all, in the movement that is good; grafters and criminals, who find in Bolshevism a fertile field for their criminal instincts; the crassly ignorant proletarians of cities and small towns, to whom the opportunity to lord it over those who were their masters and to have high wages and food, where others have neither, appeals to pride and appetites; and terrorized members of the middle and upper classes, who have preferred to join the ranks of the Bolsheviks to avoid prison or starvation or shooting, for their families' sakes in most cases rather than for saving their own skins.

The first category does not know any better, the second does not want any better, the third is quiescent as long as fed, and the fourth is quiescent as long as cowed.

The events of the past 10 days have brought about a marked difference in the attitude of the Government (if one can dignify it by that name) to the civilian population and to travelers and foreigners. A fete day or anniversary always makes despots apprehensive of a revolutionary movement.

Anniversary of Independence

Today is celebrated the fourth anniversary of the independence of Georgia, and the local Soviets (there are six of them with equal and uncoordinated authority) fear an uprising. Each Bolshevik official and leader is



Speakers at National Education Association Meetings Today

Top Left—James H. Kelley, Executive Secretary Pennsylvania State Education Association. Top Center—Agnes Samuelson, Clarinda, Iowa, Superintendent of Page County, Iowa, Schools. Top Right—Lee L. Driver, Director Bureau of Rural Education, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Bottom Left—George A. Works, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. Bottom Right—Philip E. Carlson, President of Minnesota Education Association

GENERAL RAILROAD STRIKE BELIEVED TO BE AVERTED

Despite Officials' Decision Some Track Men Join Walk-
out, While Other "Sympathizers" Return to Work

CHICAGO, July 5 (By The Associated Press)—Striking railway shopmen, who walked out in answer to the nation-wide call from the headquarters at Glenview Castle, which is surrounded by forests and well situated for defensive purposes. It is estimated 500 Republicans are there. They have installed the wireless outfit captured from the British station on the Donegal coast and have commandeered and fortified many of the farmhouses in the vicinity. All the approaches are reported to have been mined.

Free State troops are gathering in force for an attack on the castle.

Art O'Brien, former representative of the Dail Eireann in London, and Sean O'Kelly, who used to represent the Dail in Paris, were both arrested last evening. It was announced today,

It is not known if Eamon de Valera and the other Republican leaders are with the garrison.

Situation in Donegal

Another big fight is believed to be imminent in County Donegal. A large number of irregulars are concentrating at Glenveagh Castle, which is surrounded by forests and well situated for defensive purposes. It is estimated 500 Republicans are there. They have installed the wireless outfit captured from the British station on the Donegal coast and have commandeered and fortified many of the farmhouses in the vicinity. All the approaches are reported to have been mined.

Free State troops are gathering in force for an attack on the castle.

Art O'Brien, former representative of the Dail Eireann in London, and Sean O'Kelly, who used to represent the Dail in Paris, were both arrested last evening. It was announced today,

Local union reports to the office of B. M. Jewell, head of the shopmen, reiterated the union assertion that the strike was 100 per cent effective at all points reporting.

Maintenance of way men, despite the decision of that union's executive council here last night to postpone strike action for the present, also were reported to be joining the walk-out. Such reports reached Mr. Jewell's headquarters and were confirmed by news dispatches.

Freight handlers, clerks and stationery men and oilers joined the deserting ranks of shopmen at various points, although fully as many shops reported that men were returning to work. The railroads generally were advertising for new men to take the strikers' places and some roads are completing arrangements to handle their repairs at outside shops.

Small disorders appeared at several points, mostly in the south, where numerous roads placed guards over the bridges and other vulnerable points.

Both Sides Claim Gains

Conflicting reports came from the Pennsylvania shops at Pittsburgh, both sides claiming gains today. Pittsburgh & Lake Erie and Baltimore & Ohio shops reported gains. Double pickets were placed about the shops and yards at New York City and heavy picketing continued in Chicago, The Union Pacific, Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul, Georgia Railroad, Burlington, and a dozen other roads, issued flats setting a final date on which the strikers must return to work or forfeit their seniority rights.

The first reported suspension of service, due to the strike, came from the Chicago & Northwestern, which announced annulment of several short-run trains in northern Illinois.

The first wide rift in railroad strike clouds showed when maintenance of way employees, who include track workers and other common labor, definitely abandoned the idea of a walkout at this time.

Credit for averting a rail strike which threatened to become general among all classes of railroad labor

(Continued on Page 14, Column 7)

ENFORCE DRY LAW, SAYS MR. HARDING

President Declares 18th Amend-
ment Will of America and
Must Be Sustained

MARION, O., July 5 (By The Associated Press)—With an emphatic declaration that the Constitution and laws sponsored by the majority must be enforced, President Harding addressing his "friends and neighbors" who assembled at the fair grounds here yesterday to celebrate his homecoming, declared that "menaces do arise," which must be suppressed by the Government pending their enforcement by public opinion.

Coupled with this assertion was the prediction that "America will go on" and that the "fundamentals of the Republic and all its liberties will be preserved."

During his address the President touched on prohibition, discussed the right of "a free America" not only to labor "without any others leave," but "to bargain collectively," and reviewed the history of Marion which is celebrating its one hundred birthday anniversary.

The President mentioned the Eighteenth Amendment in connection with his advocacy of strict law enforcement.

(Continued on Page 14, Column 6)

SOUTHERN PACIFIC TO ELECTRIFY LINES

Sacramento to Reno First Unit
in Program That Covers
State of California

OAKLAND, Cal., July 5 (Special)—The Southern Pacific Railroad Company is preparing to electrify all its lines and all its services, both freight and passenger, in California, and the Pacific Gas & Electric Company has entered into negotiations with the railroad to supply a part of the current necessary for the change.

That was the announcement of Wm. G. Creed, president of the Pacific Gas & Electric Company, and of J. P. Jolliman, chief electrical engineer of the same corporation on their return yesterday from a trip to Pit River, on which Mr. Creed had as his guests 75 California editors, who saw the development of the construction of the \$100,000,000 hydro-electric power plant now being built there for the Pacific Gas & Electric Company.

Mr. Creed refused to give the name of the railroad company with which his company had made the agreement to supply power, but Mr. Jolliman admitted that the Southern Pacific is the corporation in question and that the plan had so far proceeded that he was able to state that the Sacramento-Reno line will be the first section to handle their repairs at outside shops.

Small disorders appeared at several points, mostly in the south, where numerous roads placed guards over the bridges and other vulnerable points.

Both Sides Claim Gains

Conflicting reports came from the Pennsylvania shops at Pittsburgh, both sides claiming gains today. Pittsburgh & Lake Erie and Baltimore & Ohio shops reported gains. Double pickets were placed about the shops and yards at New York City and heavy picketing continued in Chicago, The Union Pacific, Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul, Georgia Railroad, Burlington, and a dozen other roads, issued flats setting a final date on which the strikers must return to work or forfeit their seniority rights.

The first reported suspension of service, due to the strike, came from the Chicago & Northwestern, which announced annulment of several short-run trains in northern Illinois.

The first wide rift in railroad strike clouds showed when maintenance of way employees, who include track workers and other common labor, definitely abandoned the idea of a walkout at this time.

Credit for averting a rail strike which threatened to become general among all classes of railroad labor

(Continued on Page 14, Column 7)

LORD ROBERT CECIL HAS PLAN TO STOP NATIONS GOING TO WAR

Proposes Treaty Looking to General Disarmament—Seeks
to Guard Nations Against Aggression

By Special Cable

PARIS, July 5—The mixed commission of the League of Nations on Monday again considered the plan of Lord Esher relative to disarmament. It was understood that the problem would be relegated to a future sitting. The French delegates, with René Viviani, the chief delegate, consider the moment premature. Indeed there has been a strange secrecy about the Esher plan, which was never given out officially.

To this scheme must now be added

the proposal of a general treaty made by Lord Robert Cecil.

Lord Robert intends to supplement the Esher proposals.

He points out that no nation is likely to disarm in the sense suggested, unless it is guaranteed against aggression.

A comprehensive pact is the corollary of disarmament; therefore, he brings forward a draft treaty

which he hopes the European nations will sign, giving each other promises of help and making a large army in each country unnecessary.

The guiding motive is that if one country is attacked, all the other countries should

hasten to its support. This being understood, there could be no war, for the would-be aggressor would realize that there would be an overwhelming coalition against him.

War Would Be Impossible

There is little doubt that if Lord Robert's proposal were accepted, war would at last become impossible.

Unfortunately everything indicates that his proposed treaty, like Lord Esher's resolutions, will be shelved. Showing no independence whatsoever, proving that the organizations of the League are mere governmental institutions, receiving their instructions from prime ministers and foreign offices, the delegates to the League commissions form another diplomatic conclave of the old kind, considering all the questions that come before them in the light of expediency and not in the light of ultimate good. Therefore when there is an attempt on the part of the Eshers and the Cecils to present schemes which probably are not practicable at the moment, but serve to point out the path, they receive little encouragement.

Stock Market Quotations..... 20

Woolen Market Dull and Prices Firm..... 21

Hide Prices Firm but Sales Light..... 21

Unlisted Stock Quotations..... 21

Customs Rulings..... 21

Money Market..... 22

England's Cost of Living More Stable..... 22

St. Charles Greenway—Portrait..... 22

Railway and Public Utility Earnings..... 22

Dividends..... 22

Sporting

Skokie Golf Course..... 18

Australia-France Davis Cup Match..... 18

British Golfers Land..... 18

U. S. Open Golf Entries..... 18

Yachting..... 19

Mrs. Mallory in Semi-Finals..... 19

Features

Carrara, City of Marbles..... 15

The Page of the Seven Arts..... 16

Theatrical News of the World..... 17

Letters to the Editor..... 18

Book Reviews and Literary News..... 18

The Home Forum..... 19

The Call of God in Summer Time..... 20

Editorials..... 20

FREEDOM FROM POLITICS IS DECLARED ESSENTIAL TO RURAL SCHOOL SYSTEM

School Fund Urged From Allied Debts

Andover, Mass., July 5.

THE allied debt to the United States should be made a permanent trust fund to be administered for the education of the children of all peoples, so far as could be applied, Dr. John Huston Finley of New York said in an address before the Unitarian Pastors' Institute here last night.

Dr. Finley made the proposal, he said, on the fundamental thought that "the world as a whole owed something to the children who have a fair chance in it, because of what they are upon whom they are dependent and have sacrificed for the good of the world as a whole." Such a trust, he declared, would be the greatest foundation ever established on earth for the salvation of civilization.

He suggested that the money be applied to giving elementary school education to 10,000,000 children a year to the building of schoolhouses where none otherwise could be erected for a generation and that some of the money be used for the purchase of books.

W. B. OWEN TO BE ASSOCIATION HEAD

Chicago Educator Will Succeed
Miss Charl Ormond Williams
as Its President

Committee Reports Read

Reports of the committees on salaries, tenure and pensions were made by Myra L. Snow, former president of the Grade Teachers Club, Seattle, Wash., chairman of the general committee, Miss Sally Hill of Denver, Colo., speaking in place of Harlan Updegraff, professor of education administration, University of Pennsylvania; Philip E. Carlson, president of the Minnesota Education Association, and Mr. Sims.

Resolutions were adopted by unanimous vote urging every state organization to work for a pension system according to the outline given by the committee on pensions, which indicated cogent reasons why the teachers of the Nation must receive this recognition. Objection was voiced by Miss Margaret Haley of Chicago, Ill., to the proposal for the segregation of the committees on salaries, tenures and pensions into three independent committees, but the

EGYPTIAN FAIRPLAY MUCH DOUBTED BY BRITISH OFFICIALS

Europeans Being Discharged Without Reference to Contracts—Indemnities Claimed
By Special Cable

ALEXANDRIA, July 5.—The paramount interest today in Egypt is the question of the employment of foreign officials especially British. It is undoubted that the majority of the Intelligencia demand the quick withdrawal of all foreign influence. Nineteen temporary European officials engaged in the Irrigation Department and who are under contracts varying up to five years in duration have been given one month's notice to quit and this mainly for political purposes although ostensibly the reason given is that of economy. No Egyptians in the Irrigation Department have been dismissed. Rather have Egyptians replaced several Europeans, proving that the plea of economy was equivocal.

The Government's section is intensely resented by Europeans generally as precipitate, unjust, and unwise. While economy is necessary, the development of the various irrigation projects is essential to the future of the country to provide for the natural expansion of the most densely populated country in the world. Already the Italian and French officials are appealing to their governments, and undoubtedly the claims for compensations for broken contracts will be considerable. The Egyptians who are qualified to replace Europeans are few and generally lack efficiency.

Scheme for Compensation
No decision has yet been taken regarding a permanent foreign staff on which the British shall preponderate. Abdel Khalek Sarwat Pasha, Minister of the Interior, recommends the submitting of a compensation scheme to the Egyptian Parliament, though so far as can be seen no elections are likely before the fall, and to deal with individual cases as they come up on their merits. Viscount Allenby evidently supports the recommendations to deal with each case on its merits and has offered to act as an intermediary on behalf of the applicants. While Lord Allenby's fairness is unquestioned, British officials have through their association indicated that they do not recommend the acceptance of the offer, as each individual must prove the prejudice he will suffer by his retirement or dismissal without any common basis of estimating the damages.

British Deserve Support
The British Foreign Office has so far shown little consideration for the individual's interests of the officials who strongly object to the possibility of being used as political pawns. The British undoubtedly deserve strong support, and they have considerable justification in questioning the Egyptians' sense of fair play and liberality. As an instance of this is the case of the official, Mr. Browne, who was murdered as a result of politics on Feb. 18. His wife has only just been granted an indemnity of £10,000 by the Egyptian Government and only after great pressure being brought to bear by the British Resident. The indemnity in the Cave murder case is still undecided. At the present time British officials are experiencing great difficulty through the interference with their credits and the transfer of personnel, there being a general incoherence of policy on the part of the Government.

The behavior of the Government since the régime of independence beginning in March last shows instances of inexperience and incapacity, which are typical of the ignorant pomposity and cunning of many of the Egyptian officials. Native official circles are again seething with personal intrigues, and the shuffling of posts is apparently the most important occupation, all of which shakes confidence in the Government.

The total amount of indemnities to British officials is reported to be between £4,000,000 and £3,000,000, but naturally all this amount is not required immediately. That there will be considerable opposition to the amount of the indemnities is certain, but the Egyptians forget that the enhanced value of the country during the British Administration equals hundreds of millions of pounds due almost entirely to the security brought about by the British occupation and European finances and industry. The fellahs and Intelligencia contributed practically nothing to the country's enhancement, yet resent the indemnifying of those who are largely responsible for its present prosperity. Europe, and especially Great Britain should now insist on ample guarantees that Egypt will be safeguarded from retrogression, by which the Near East is affected and the vast investments consequently depreciated. Any guarantees will be worthless without the stipulation for the retention of high executive European officials for several years to come.

No useful purpose is served by ignoring the present danger to the demands of the Anglophile Intelligencia, but this does not include the fellahs who would be pleased to retain the past Anglo-Egyptian Administration through which they have been more prosperous.

SAN FRANCISCO AFTER ANOTHER CONVENTION

SAN FRANCISCO, July 5.—Strong sentiment has been found among the chiefs of the Republican Party in favor of San Francisco as the scene of the 1924 national convention, according to word received from Robert L. Webb, executive secretary of the San Francisco Convention League, who is in the east.

Reports that the Democratic convention delegates who nominated James M. Cox here in 1920, had been entertained very satisfactorily were said to be influencing the Republicans.

SEN. LADD LAUDS MR. FRAZIER AS PROGRESSIVE REPUBLICAN

Senator From North Dakota Says Farm Bloc Will Gain in Him a Powerful Statesman and Politician

WASHINGTON, July 5 (Special Correspondence)—"With the coming of Lynn J. Frazier, North Dakota sends to the Senate a thoroughly progressive Republican of the modern school," comments Edwin F. Ladd, Nonpartisan League colleague of Porter J. McCumber, the representative of the Old Guard and chairman of the Senate's Finance Committee who has gone down to defeat for renomination. "Frazier is a man who has gained and holds the confidence of the common people of the State as few men can do, a man thoroughly trained and seasoned in administrative affairs and who, I predict, because of his wide acquaintance with the needs of the farmers and laborers of the entire country, will exert a strong influence for good legislation through the agricultural bloc of which I feel he will become not only a valued member but an ardent worker for just legislation in the interest of all our people. "When one studies the kind of progressive legislation Mr. Frazier has not only stood for, but which under his guidance was written into laws of his state, his sympathies and humane interest in his fellow men are clearly indicated."

Among these, Senator Ladd said, may be mentioned the following: The reduction of the spread between prices paid to consumers and the prices charged to consumers. The rural credits law. Exemption of farm improvements from taxation.

LEADER PREDICTS ZIONISTS' SUCCESS

Nahum Sokolow Enthusiastic Over Outlook for Homeland

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, July 5—Confident that the British mandate over Palestine will be registered by the League of Nations, Nahum Sokolow, chairman of the World Zionist organization, left New York yesterday on the Aquitania, convinced of the interest of the American people in the aspirations of the Jews, and that American Jewry was prepared to assist within reason he would reserve the right to vote against the measure.

"I am confident that certain objections can and will be removed," said Mr. Sokolow, and that we shall demonstrate in practice that the reconstruction of the Jewish homeland in Palestine will bring benefit to the Arab population of that land, as well as to the Jews and will, moreover, in a larger and real sense benefit the whole of mankind.

The Wisconsin Senator said he was in favor of protection, but added that he had "no sympathy with the system that seems to prevail here that if the interests of a person in a Senator's state demand exorbitant duties which threatens with banishment all members of the former German reigning houses who take part in anti-republican propaganda."

The latest news from Munich represents the situation there as giving no cause for anxiety. Isolated incidents continue to reflect an excited state of public feeling, notably at Mannheim where a bomb explosion which destroyed the headquarters of local trade unions was represented as having been caused by monarchist agents.

LLOYD TRIES TO ACT AS AMERICAN AGENT

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, July 5—Majority leaders in charge of the Administration Tariff Bill were warned today in the Senate by Irvine L. Lenroot (R.), from Wisconsin, a leader of the Progressive group, that unless some of the high duties proposed in the Tariff Bill were "brought down to within reason" he would reserve the right to vote against the measure.

Senator Lenroot's announcement came at the close of an address opposing the duty of 12 cents a pound on unshelled almonds, which he declared to be unjustified.

"If such rates as this are to be voted in this bill to any great extent I want to say that I will not vote for it," said Senator Lenroot.

The Wisconsin Senator said he was in favor of protection, but added that he had "no sympathy with the system that seems to prevail here that if the interests of a person in a Senator's state demand exorbitant duties which threatens with banishment all members of the former German reigning houses who take part in anti-republican propaganda."

The latest news from Munich represents the situation there as giving no cause for anxiety. Isolated incidents continue to reflect an excited state of public feeling, notably at Mannheim where a bomb explosion which destroyed the headquarters of local trade unions was represented as having been caused by monarchist agents.

JAPAN CUTS ARMY BY OVER 20 PER CENT

TO TOKIO, July 5 (By the Associated Press)—In line with Admiral Kato's initial pledge of military retrenchment and administrative economy, sharp cuts in the army program were announced yesterday, a day after the approval of a naval schedule which lopped off 12,395 tons from former

An amendment by David L. Walsh (D.), Massachusetts, to make the rate 6 cents a pound, was rejected 41 to 17. A committee amendment carrying a 15 cents a pound rate on almonds finally was approved, 39 to 18. Two Republicans, Mr. La Follette and Mr. Lenroot, voted against it.

PROMINENT AMERICAN RECEIVED BY ROYALTY

TO TOKIO, July 5 (By the Associated Press)—Japanese Royalty today received the American Secretary of the Navy, Edwin Denby, the visiting members of the Annapolis class of 1881 and their wives in an audience at the Imperial Palace.

The audience was quite formal. After the imperial audience, members of the Denby party were entertained at luncheon by Baron Shimpai Goto, Mayor of Tokyo.

Major Goto's luncheon was largely attended. Besides members of the American Embassy, Premier Kato, Tokyo aldermen and many business men were present. The Mayor said that at Washington the naval officers, who many times had been thanked for their deeds of valor, gave of their knowledge and sacrificed something of their profession, to promote brotherhood and to further the welfare of mankind.

Secretary Denby thanked the people of Tokio for the warmth of their welcome.

OFFICIAL TO STOP SUNDAY BALL GAMES

CONCORD, N. H., July 5 (Special)—Controversy over the Sunday baseball games inaugurated in Concord last Sunday has resulted in a statement by the county solicitor, Herbert H. Rainey that he will endeavor to prevent such games in the future. Last year he took similar action at Suncook, N. H. by sending Sheriff George A. Wooster with instructions to prevent the games.

The county solicitor says it is a violation of state law to have baseball games on Sunday. He also objects to aerial exhibitions such as have been seen at Contoocook Park, near here, on Sundays. No steps to prohibit Sunday golf have been taken.

BRITISH AIRMEN ARRIVE AT ATHENS

By Special Cable
ATHENS, July 5—Maj. W. T. Blake arrived at 2:30 yesterday afternoon and landed at the Tatol airfield, where a numerous committee of journalists and aviators, together with Admiral Vlachopoulos welcomed him enthusiastically.

Maj. Blake expressed his favorable impression of the good condition of the equipment of the Greek aviation instalment at Tatol.

LABOR SUPPORTS GERMAN REPUBLIC

Impressive Demonstrations Are Held in Berlin and Through the Provinces

By Special Cable
BERLIN, July 5—German labor made it clear yesterday by imposing demonstrations held in Berlin and in hundreds of lesser centers that it will not tolerate any attempt to overturn the Republic and to substitute a monarchial government. The number of people who demonstrated in Berlin is estimated at 730,000, and at Frankfurt, Hamburg and Leipzig the manifestations, if smaller, were equally impressive. Equitable assessments of property for taxation.

Thirty days' notice before mortgage foreclosure.

A soldiers' compensation law, the first example of improvements and discouragement of speculation.

Simplified court procedure.

Equitable assessments of property for taxation.

Payments to farmers for dockage or return of dockage on grain to farmers to be used for animal feed.

State-owned bank whereby the funds of all the people are made available to finance the activities of all the people.

Hail insurance at cost.

Fire insurance on public buildings at cost.

State bonding of public officials at cost.

Law providing for the recall of public officials.

Right of free speech, free assembly and encouragement of co-operation and betterment of marketing conditions.

A law requiring a full line of repairs for machinery sold within the state.

FIGHT TO OUST MR. NEWBERRY FROM SENATE TO BE RENEWED

Defeat of His Stanchest Supporters Likely to Wipe Out His Previous Small Margin of Security

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, July 5—Truman H. Newberry's days in the Senate are believed to be numbered. One by one his stanchest supporters are being carried to defeat in the progressive tide that is sweeping the Senatorial primaries until today the Michigan Senator's hold on his seat has been reduced to the margin of a single vote.

Such has been the effect of the recent defeat of Senator Porter J. McCumber for renomination in the North Dakota primaries.

Opposition Forces Strengthened

Thus far, the seat of only one Senator who voted to oust Mr. Newberry has been contested. This was in the case of the Iowa primary to elect a successor to William S. Kenyon, retired. Smith W. Brookhart, the successful nominee, is pledged to stand by the anti-Newberry forces.

Most important was the reception by George Harvey, Ambassador to the court of St. James', to William Howard Taft, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, attended by members of the Government, diplomats, society leaders, and prominent Americans living in London. Among the guests were Sir Auckland Geddes and Lady Geddes.

In the primary test, Mr. Frelinghuysen and Mr. Townsend are making the fight of their political lives for re-election. If Mr. Townsend is defeated in Michigan by Representative Patrick H. Kelley, the effect of his fall would be disastrous upon the Newberry forces. In Michigan, Newberryism is the main issue of the campaign. When Mr. Newberry was defending his right to his seat in the Senate, one of the chief arguments that helped to save him was that the Michigan electorate had elected him after his lavish campaign expenditures had become known from coast to coast.

Mr. Kelley Likely to Win

The nomination of Mr. Kelley, which is considered probably in Washington and in Michigan, it is declared, will not only turn what may prove to be the crucial vote against Mr. Newberry, but, what is more important, will be taken by the Senate as a whole as an expression of the will of the voters of Michigan.

The election of any considerable number of new Republicans to the Senate would make it impossible to keep the Newberry issue down next session. In California, it is giving Hiram W. Johnson uneasy moments, although Mr. Johnson was on a train en route to Washington when the vote was taken. That appears to be the rub. Californians, who are strong for the anti-Newberry forces, are asking Mr. Johnson how it happened his train was just one or two hours too late. Mr. Johnson is having difficulty in explaining gracefully.

Nine More to Face Voters

But there are nine other Republican allies of Mr. Newberry who have yet to face primary elections. These are William M. Calder of New York, T. Celman du Pont of Delaware, Joseph I. France of Maryland, Joseph H. Frelinghuysen of New Jersey, Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, George P. McLean of Connecticut, Carroll S. Page of Vermont and Miles Polk of Washington and Charles E. Townsend of Michigan. The fate of Frank B. Kellogg of Minnesota and Frederick Hale of Maine will not be decided until November.

Bomb Is Exploded

It now seems likely that the necessary two-thirds majority will be found for the measure today. The federal council has already voted in an adequate majority in favor of the measure, one of the principal clauses of which threatens with banishment all members of the former German reigning houses who take part in anti-republican propaganda.

The latest news from Munich represents the situation there as giving no cause for anxiety. Isolated incidents continue to reflect an excited state of public feeling, notably at Mannheim where a bomb explosion which destroyed the headquarters of local trade unions was represented as having been caused by monarchist agents.

SUIT THREATENED ON DYE PATENTS

Chemical Foundation Faces Action for Alien Property

WASHINGTON, July 5—Formal demand will be made by Thomas W. Miller, Alien Property Custodian, this week, on the chemical foundation for the return to the custodian of all formerly alien-owned patents now controlled by the foundation. Mr. Miller announced today.

This contract was arranged at Bremen between William J. Love, vice-president of the Emergency Fleet Corporation; T. H. Rossbottom, general manager of the United States Line, and by representatives of the operating managers of the line in conference with German ship officials. It is understood in New York to mean the continuation of the agreement that was first made by the United States Mail Line, which the United States Line succeeded. Changes in the new contract are said to include a different form of compensation and a more favorable division for the American company of the third-class passenger business.

This contract was arranged at Bremen between William J. Love, vice-president of the Emergency Fleet Corporation; T. H. Rossbottom, general manager of the United States Line, and by representatives of the operating managers of the line in conference with German ship officials. It is understood in New York to mean the continuation of the agreement that was first made by the United States Mail Line, which the United States Line succeeded. Changes in the new contract are said to include a different form of compensation and a more favorable division for the American company of the third-class passenger business.

If the Government is successful in obtaining the patents, some 4600 in number, the effect will be Mr. Miller said, to place them in the same category with all other alien property now controlled by the alien property custodian, awaiting disposition by Congress.

The alien property custodian, he said, has full authority under the law to license the patents to American concerns. Mr. Miller declined, however, to say what the Government's policy would be with respect to the patents might be made the basis.

If the Government is successful in obtaining the patents, some 4600 in number, the effect will be Mr. Miller said, to place them in the same category with all other alien property now controlled by the alien property custodian, awaiting disposition by Congress.

The alien property custodian, he said, has full authority under the law to license the patents to American concerns. Mr. Miller declined, however, to say what the Government's policy would be with respect to the patents might be made the basis.

CARS ARE ORDERED

CHICAGO, July 5—The General American Car Company has received an order from the Northern Pacific road for 1000 80-ton 80-foot single sheathed automobile box cars and 200 steel underframe 40-ton rock cars.

MADE TO SERVE

has also proved itself true—clear thru—and strong in every service feature. Above all a home refrigerator, the Herrick is also a favorite choice of the finest apartment hotels because: Herrick's sanitary dry air circulation keeps it clean and dry;

Ask for Booklet

Tell me more about your refrigerator—when you're ready to buy, write to us and describe your specific advantages of the Herrick.

To Dealers

If you're interested in buying a refrigerator, write to us and describe your specific advantages of the Herrick.

HERRICK REFRIGERATOR COMPANY

1205 River Street, Waterloo, Iowa

Food keeps BEST in the

HERRICK

THE ARISTOCRAT OF REFRIGERATORS

Made to Serve

Walk-Over®

Shoes

Also

ASSASSINATIONS IN EUROPE WEAKEN FORCE OF ANARCHY

Irish and German People Rally to Law and Order, Following Murder Outbreak

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 5.—As events have gone since the assassinations in London and Berlin of two of Europe's outstanding figures there is solid ground for the hope of those observers who believe the forces of disorder in Europe are weakening. These assassinations might have marked the opening of the very floodgates of anarchy. So far they have been followed by a rallying to the side of law and order everywhere, and the outlook at the close of the week was not unhopeful. The most encouraging sign of all is that Ireland has shown herself capable of rising in revolt against the condition of affairs which would destroy her hopes and throw her back into disorder through some unforeseen catastrophe like the murder of Sir Henry Wilson.

Two Crises Weathered

Ireland, indeed, has so far weathered two crises. The first was the Wilson murder, the second was Winston Churchill's speech. The latter was a particularly able effort, particularly reasoned and sane. Everything he said required saying. But the moment of saying it, by one of those mischances which mark Irish history, was, as things turned out, ill-chosen, and played into the hands of Mr. de Valera whose unremitting effort it is to represent the Provisional Government as acting on the crack of the British Government's whip.

When Mr. Collins launched his attack on the Four Courts most people in this country thought his action sprang from a British ultimatum, whereas it now appears Mr. Churchill's speech nearly led to postponing that attack. That the Provisional Government had the moral courage not to diverge from the action it believed right by the fear of appearing to act under pressure from the outside, is a very hopeful portent, and shows how much strength and confidence it has drawn from the declaration of the people's will at the recent elections.

Compromises Blamed

If the moment chosen for Mr. Churchill's speech was not the happiest, the Provisional Government was as much to blame as anyone. Its long series of weak compromises with Mr. de Valera may be differently viewed in the perspective of history, but as they occurred they first of all diminished confidence in the Provisional Government's judgment, and then in its good faith. Simultaneously they stimulated Republican arrogance and terrorism, and conducted in some measure to the Wilson assassination. That murder was denounced by the Provisional Government, and Mr. Collins, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor, learns, had informed Mr. Churchill that he was going to undertake the suppression of murder centers in Dublin without waiting for the new Dail's authorization which he had hoped to get before initiating drastic action. He told Mr. Churchill that he had a plan, but did not outline his plan.

Free State Acts

As a matter of fact, the Collins Government had already decided to stamp out the Four Courts menace with all the military forces at its disposal, but Mr. Churchill did not know this or his speech might have been worded differently. As it was, Mr. de Valera and Mr. O'Connell leapt at the opportunity presented of charging Mr. Collins with shooting down his countrymen at the bidding of the English Government. It is a further indication of the new attitude in Ireland that this appeal failed to exercise its usual effect.

Some of those who condemned Mr. Collins' compromising tactics with the instigators of outrages and murder have also condemned him somewhat tentatively and tender methods of warfare against them when he was ultimately forced to strike. Here Mr. Collins is on stronger ground. The danger of making martyrs in Ireland is a real one and as Mr. Collins has handled the Four Courts situation Mr. O'Connor and his men have been made neither martyrs nor heroes. How to deal with them as prisoners may be no small problem but the danger of revulsion of public feeling to their side has been so far avoided.

Sinn Fein Playing for Time

The danger of a "limited liability" form of warfare, however, is that it gives time for the forces of disorder to dig themselves in elsewhere, and this aspect of the situation is being watched somewhat anxiously by authorities of this country. The only hope of Mr. de Valera, and it may be added, of Cathal O'Shannan and his I. W. W. friends, who have not yet figured in newspaper reports here but who are nevertheless being watched with the closest attention by the British military authorities, is that the Dublin resistance to the national troops may be sufficiently prolonged to enable the country outside to be rallied to the Republican-Bolshevik cause. Latest Irish news makes this unlikely, and the danger is also being drastically dealt with in some parts of the country by the energetic action of General McKeon and others.

There are still reports of Republican forces here and there making their way to Dublin, and the issue is yet undecided. Last week's events have, however, rehabilitated British confidence in the Provisional Government, and, it appears, Irish confidence also, and if the Government does not succumb to the temptation to compromise the outlook for Ireland is brighter than ever before.

"Putsch" Not Expected

Similarly in Germany assassination as a political weapon has not had the effect its users intended. For some time there has been much anxiety in well-informed quarters here as to the likelihood of a "Putsch" this summer but that has probably been ruled out by the reaction to the Rathenau murder.

As in Ireland, so in Germany, the

situation is not stable and there are grave elements of danger, but the position is not without hope.

The Reichswehr and the security police are not reliable, especially the former. In nearly all the most important departments of German administration there is a solid mass of "reaction." The republic, in fact, is threatened by an elaborate network of open and secret nationalist organization, inspired by Generals Ludendorff and Hindenburg.

So far working-class organizations have shown their strength effectively upon real threats to the Republic. While the German Republic has not always excited the widespread admiration of the world, its overthrow at the present moment would be disastrous. This is realized in Paris, where lately the press has been much more moderate in its attitude.

There is a growing disposition both in France and in England to make considerable advances to Germany, provided she fairly shoulders her share of the consequences of the war, and to do everything to encourage German democracy as the surest way of countering Monarchist intrigues, of which the former Crown Princess Cecilie is believed here to be the center. So far as France is concerned, part of this accommodating and helpful attitude seems traceable to Raymond Poincaré's fruitful talks in London with British ministers.

BOLSHEVIKI DEMAND ENORMOUS CREDITS

Amount Asked Staggers Delegates—Result of the First Week's Negotiations

By CRAWFORD PRICE

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

THE HAGUE, July 5.—The results of the first week's negotiations with the Russians at The Hague are regarded in certain official circles with satisfaction, which is not easy to share without important reservations.

It is true that Maxim Litvinoff has been more or less nailed down to business, and the manner in which every attempt to use the conference for propagandist purposes has been stifled is in itself a noteworthy achievement, but the facility with which the Bolsheviks have come to heel, while it may be due to a tardy recognition of the real situation in Russia, is at least suspicious.

Meeting in the three sub-commissions dealing respectively with credits, debts and private property, Mr. Litvinoff has agreed to supply the details, one concerning the amounts necessary for Russian reconstruction, two regarding the true financial position of that weird, unbalanced sheet which passes for a budget in Moscow, and three, concerning the recent legislation bearing on the rights of private ownership.

Deputies Staggered by Request

To say that non-Russian delegates were staggered by the request for credits amounting to over £300,000,000 is to put the case mildly. Second thoughts probably convinced them that Mr. Litvinoff had produced nothing new at all. He has simply resubmitted the document prepared for Genoa, for his present figure differs but slightly from the total suggested during the conversations at the Italian Riviera. The amounts thus advanced are, of course, purely hypothetical estimates. They are perfectly meaningless and even the non-Russian commissioner, who plausibly protested that each item will require the closest examination, was obviously talking with his tongue in his cheek.

But the Russian object is sufficiently clear. The Bolsheviks must have money, if not to save, at least to save themselves, and unless they can get it in important sums there is no inducement for them to recognize their liabilities.

Loan Out of Question

Couple with this theory the facts that a Government loan is out of the question, and that the recourse to private sources will necessarily be limited to financing the exportation of raw materials, and the complexity of the proposition in hand is realized. The conference will continue, and one may hope that by some miraculous display of ingenuity, the chasm which separates Russia from western Europe will be bridged, or perhaps, summing up the situation at this juncture, there is no justification for optimism.

While all these negotiations will undoubtedly assist towards peace, the signs certainly do not point at present to the successful issue of the conference. This opinion it may be remarked is shared by one of the best informed authorities in British diplomacy.

This committee, it is understood, has been in consultation with a number of leading lawyers, and the question whether the amendment applies to ships on the high seas has been thoroughly looked into. One report circulated in steamship circles was that the question might be put to a

committee in the coming House of Commons debate. No less than 242 members of the House of Commons have already put their signatures to a motion asking for a select committee on the subject, and there appears to be a possibility that the government may endeavor to get out of its difficulties by agreeing that all honors in future shall be reported upon by a committee of the privy council before they are conferred.

SHIP LINES CONSIDER EXCLUSION OF LIQUOR

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 5.—Some form of decision or recommendation relative to the application of the Eighteenth Amendment to passenger ships flying the American flag is expected in steamship circles shortly, it is announced here. It has become known that several meetings of an executive nature between steamship owners and operators have been held, and that a committee has been asked to formulate a plan to meet the issue.

This committee, it is understood, has been in consultation with a number of leading lawyers, and the question whether the amendment applies to ships on the high seas has been thoroughly looked into. One report circulated in steamship circles was that the question might be put to a

Boston & Albany Railroad

MEN WANTED

Permanent positions for men who are competent as

Machinists and Helpers

Boilermakers and Helpers

Blacksmiths and Helpers

Welders (Acetylene Gas)

Unskilled Labor

To fill positions vacated Saturday, July 1, 1922, by men who left their employment without notice and in violation of signed agreement with this Company.

APPLY TO

F. A. Hussey, Master Mechanic, Boston & Albany R. R.,
Beacon Park Engine House, Cambridge St., Allston, Mass.

ENGLAND FACING HONORS SCANDAL

Bestowal of Titles for Financial Considerations to Be Debated in British Parliament

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 5.—The question of the sale of British honors which agitated George Washington has once more been raised, if in modified form. George III was accused of the sale of honors for personal ends. Mr. Lloyd George has to meet but one degree a less damaging allegation, that he has allowed the expansion of the system alleged to have been practiced by his predecessors in office, of selling honors to swell the political party funds.

The matter came up in the House of Lords last Thursday and is to be debated in the House of Commons shortly. The House of Lords discussion turned upon the peerage recently conferred upon Sir Joseph Benjamin Robinson, a South African magnate with a past. The Lord Chancellor, Viscount Birkenhead, was put up to defend the Government, but he was obliged to begin with the damaging admission that Mr. Lloyd George had not even consulted his colleagues in the Cabinet before recommending the grant of this particular peerage to King George.

Sir Benjamin Robinson, it transpired, had declined the peerage when he heard of the outcry its offer had raised, but this will not prevent the British Government from having a very serious charge to meet. The Duke of Northumberland asked but failed to obtain a very reasonable assurance that "no offer of honors in return for financial consideration had been made by or on behalf of the Government within the past year."

Corruption Does Not Arise

Lord Lansdowne declared that while the question of corruption did not arise, there was no doubt there were cases in which it was "idle to pretend that a grant of honors had not been in a sense associated with payments to party or political funds."

Lord Carson was even more explicit when he said that he had more than once in course of his chamber days had to advise on cases which showed a "regular brokerage, however conducted, for purposes of obtaining honors." Various proposals for meeting the situation were made.

Lord Buckmaster suggested that the publication should be required of party funds—Liberal, Conservative and Labor—so that the public might know where the money came from.

Lord Charnwood in this connection has asked and obtained an undertaking from the Government to ascertain and publish information as to the legislation in force in the United States (federal and state), also in the British overseas dominions, bearing upon the question of the publication of names of donors to party funds and the amounts of their contributions.

Corruption Does Not Arise

The Canadian Government some time since asked for and obtained a promise from the British Government to desist from conferring honors upon Canadians resident in Canada. This action like that of the United States in altogether declining to have anything to do with titles of honor from the very first gathers significance in Great Britain in the light of this week's disclosures in the House of Lords. The system in existence here will take much explaining if Mr. Lloyd George is unable to shake the truth of these disclosures, when he faces his critics on the subject in the coming House of Commons debate. No less than 242 members of the House of Commons have already put their signatures to a motion asking for a select committee on the subject, and there appears to be a possibility that the government may endeavor to get out of its difficulties by agreeing that all honors in future shall be reported upon by a committee of the privy council before they are conferred.

A resolution was carried that a special committee be appointed by the conference to keep the matter of the encouragement of Chinese, Hindoo and West Indian students before the Government. Another committee was appointed to prepare a memorial to the British Government urging the advisability of the application of part of the Boxer indemnity to the assistance of Chinese students in universities of the British Empire.

test first by excluding liquor from American ships, and second by the United States Government decreeing that all other vessels entering America can ports comply with the same regulations. The latter would not mean, it was stated, simply the closing of the bars within the three-mile limit, but actual and bona fide restrictions during the entire voyage.

SOLDIERY IN INDIA IS TAMPERED WITH

Sikh's Heavy Punishment—Frontier Commission Sitting—Indian Hide Trade

By Special Cable

CALCUTTA, July 5.—The Non-Cooperators are continuing their submarine campaign of tampering with the discipline of the Indian troops, especially with the Sikhs. A fourth serious case of insubordination is reported among the Forty-Fifth Sikhs. The offender insisted upon wearing a black puggaree. He refused to attend parades or to wear his uniform. He was sentenced to 14 years of rigorous imprisonment.

The frontier commission after resting for 10 days has resumed the taking of evidence of the unofficial Sikh witnesses in the Punjab. The witnesses are following along the general line of the earlier witnesses. The taking of evidence is now concluded and the commission expects to report in August.

Progress of Bengal Trade

Investigating comparisons are furnished in the annual report of trade in Bengal. In 1920 and 1921 the import of motors was valued at 422 lakhs of rupees, the following year the figures being 71½ lakhs. The cars imported in 1920-21 numbered 6445, but in the following year there were only 1002. The value of the hosiery imports declined from 6% lakhs of rupees to 70,000 rupees. Boots and shoes in 1921 were valued at 16% lakhs and declined to only 3 lakhs in the following year. Haberdashery imported in 1920-21 was valued at 60 lakhs, declining in the following year to 14 lakhs.

The causes of these decreases were, in the first place, the heavy importation of goods and the subsequent rapid collapse; in the second place, the depletion of the stocks during the war; thirdly, extravagance, and fourth, the excessive credits granted by exporters.

"If Canadians do not awaken to the supreme importance of educating the youth of the land," he concluded, "they will not be able to succeed in the fierce competition that we must face in future years. In that day, success will be won by peoples who are trained, and untrained, untaught, and untaught hewers of wood and drawers of water."

Dean Adams, of McGill University, Montreal, said there is not one single student born in China now attending a Canadian university, while in contrast to this, there are 2500 in the colleges of the United States. The dean commanded the United States policy in remitting the Boxer indemnity of \$1,000,000 a year on condition that the Chinese would devote one-half to defray the cost of educating students to be sent from China. One-eighth of the Chinese students in the United States are supported by this fund.

The American Government has won the good will of China and is consequently making great commercial strides in that country because of its generous treatment and because students and merchants are allowed to enter the United States without a head tax.

A resolution was carried that a special committee be appointed by the conference to keep the matter of the encouragement of Chinese, Hindoo and West Indian students before the Government.

Another committee was appointed to prepare a memorial to the British Government urging the advisability of the application of part of the Boxer indemnity to the assistance of Chinese students in universities of the British Empire.

The High Court Judge at Allahabad, in sentencing a postman to imprisonment for theft, declared that the money order office was plainly a sink of corruption. Allahabad and Aligarh being singled out for particular condemnation.

"Fraud among the subordinate officers," said the judge, "is so rampant that it is impossible to believe it exists without the connivance of the superior authorities."

TOWN ACCEPTS GIFTS

MONMOUTH, Me., July 5.—This town, at a special meeting, voted to accept the provisions of the will of Miss Olivia Augusta Welch. The will provides that the income from the sale of certain households be placed at interest in the bank until the town constructs a building to house the Gardner road. It is stipulated that the new thoroughfare be named Welch avenue in memory of her grandfather, a pioneer at Monmouth Center.

Permanent positions for competent men whose work is satisfactory as

Machinists, Boilermakers, Blacksmiths, Electricians, Sheet Metal Workers, Coach Repairmen and Plumbers—70 cents per hour.

Gas Welders (Acetylene)—75 cents per hour.

Car Inspectors, Carpenters and Painters—68 cents per hour.

Machinists' Helpers, Boilermakers' Helpers, Blacksmiths' Helpers, Electricians' Helpers, and Sheet Metal Workers' Helpers—47 cents per hour.

APPLY TO

Room 309 North Station Boston

ALSO Signal Men having knowledge of both electrical and mechanical signal maintenance—70 cents per hour.

APPLY TO

Room 215 Old Fitchburg Station Boston

TO TAKE THE PLACES OF MEN ON STRIKE

OFFICES ALWAYS OPEN

have an important effect in reducing the present heavy exportation of liquor from British Columbia to the United States, it is believed. The new regulation will force most liquor shipments to clear for Mexico, exporters declare. Of late it has been customary for warehouse men to take the affidavit of the purchaser that liquor is for export only. This is believed to clear the warehouse men, exporters explain.

Apparently under the new regulation, however, an actual bond amounting to \$39,200 a case, will have to be

ITALY TO ELECTRIFY RAILROAD SYSTEM

Under New Plan, Government Will Improve 1550 Miles, Private Interests 1080 Miles

ROME, June 12 (Special Correspondence)—Of the many post-war problems with which Italy is faced, there is hardly one more important than the electrification of the state railways. The problem has been a pressing one for many years and it has been taken by the public in a mood of genuine interest. The only criticism that is made today is that the Government has thought of it at a moment when the labor is so dear and the cost of the materials so high; but this may indirectly help in solving another problem as pressing as the electrification of railways, that of giving employment to thousands of Italian workmen who are at present unable to find occupation.

Plan's Advantages

The many advantages of the electrification of the state railways are evident. Besides increasing the average speed of the trains and the carrying capacity of the lines, it enables the traffic to be handled more easily, it increases the traveling facilities and results in better travelling conditions.

The lines that are first being electrified in Italy are in densely populated suburban areas where there is a heavy passenger traffic. The mountainous character of a great part of the country, the practical absence of coal resources, and the abundance of water power are the main factors which favor the electrification of Italian railways. The question of finding the necessary money to complete the scheme of electrification is formidable.

The first experiments in electric traction in Italy were made by the private companies, the Mediterranean and the Adriatic Companies, a few years before the railways passed into the hands of the State. The lines electrified were from Milan to Varese, and from Lecco via Como to Sondrio. At the same time the Banca Commerciale Italiana presented to the Italian Government for approval a scheme for the electrification of a direct line from Genoa to Milan. The Government's experts disapproved of the project, and no further attempts at electrification of the railways were made until they were taken over by the State in 1905, when the Government completed the electrification of the Giovi lines, which unite Genoa with the chief manufacturing northern centers.

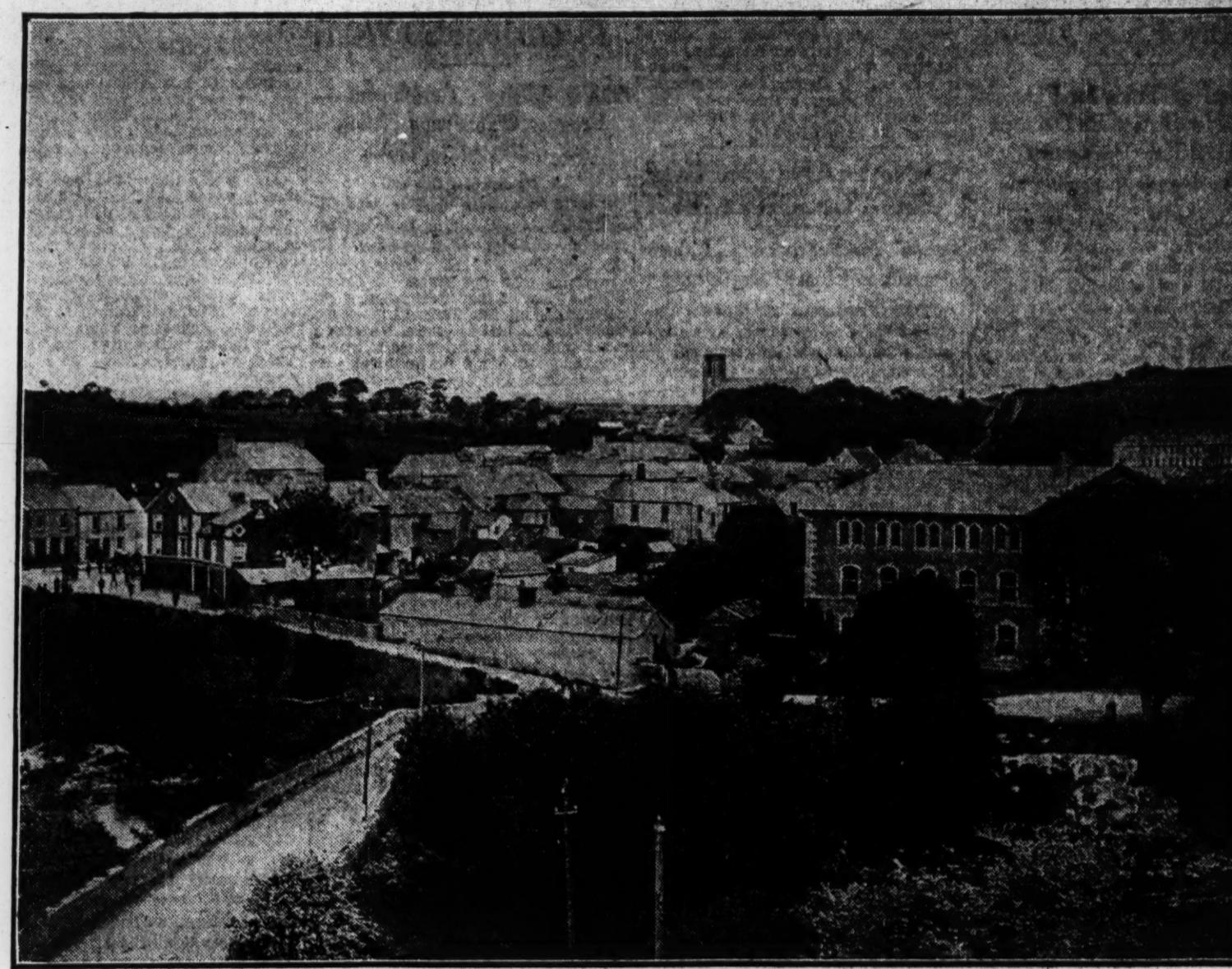
Funds Cause Delay

Want of funds prevented the electrification of other important lines. Only after 10 years, in 1915, when war had already broken out, did the Italian Government take into serious consideration the proposal made by several members of Parliament to go ahead with its program of gradual electrification of other important lines. The scarcity and high price of coal weighed much in the Government's decision but the project had to be delayed, on account of the very heavy expenditure it involved.

At present there are in Italy under electric power 320 miles of main line railway.

In August 1919, Parliament passed a law authorizing the electrification of 3750 miles of the state railways, promising at the same time encouragement for similar work to be undertaken by private companies on their own lines. The Government's large program received severe criticism from many of the country's best experts, and the Government, finding the criticism well justified, presented to the Chamber a second program of a less extensive character for the conversion of a large tract of mileage from steam to electric traction.

According to this new plan, the Gov-



Village of Belleek, Situate in What Is Now Known as the "Pettigo Salient"
The River Erne On Which the Town Lies Is the Dividing Line Between Northern Ireland and the Free State

Fighting in the "Pettigo Salient" Traced Back to the "Baronies"

Term Goes Back to Before the Christian Era—Were Originally Areas of Administration

LONDON, June 30 (Special Correspondence)—Like almost everything else that occurs in Ireland, the origin of the fighting in that part of County Fermanagh which has become known as the "Pettigo Salient" can be traced back to the dawn of history.

The oldest territorial divisions of the country, having their existence even prior to the Christian era, though under varying appellations, are the "baronies." These divisions, although they are still regarded for certain minor administrative purposes, have now fallen into a state of practical desuetude, together with their subdivisions of "townlands" and "acres."

Their historical importance lies in the fact that both local custom and the topographers have followed the boundaries of the baronies in delimiting the far more modern counties.

Origin of Baronies

The origin of the baronies is obscure. Many theories exist for their formation, of which the most probable is that the early rulers of Ireland divided their territories for administrative purposes, and appointed a subordinate lord over each division to keep order and raise the necessary military quota. In any case, it would appear that the baronies were areas of administration rather than ownership.

With the coming of feudal times and the rise of the landowners, the old divisions would naturally survive, and the feudal lords would each acquire one or more baronies.

The baronies would thus, in process of time, become identified with the property of the landlords, and their boundaries would alter with their actions.

Territory would be acquired by one from another by purchase or otherwise; two adjacent properties would be amalgamated by marriage, or a property would be divided among heirs.

The Bridge at Belleek

In the neighborhood of Pettigo something of this kind occurred. The north bank of Lough Erne was included in

the Barony of Lurg. To the north and west of it lay the Barony of Tirhugh, fronting the shores of Donegal Bay, but having no access to the inland waters. By some arrangement, Lurg gave Tirhugh a narrow frontage on the Lough, which was the townland of Pettigo. Long after, the county boundaries were evolved, and Tirhugh became incorporated in Donegal, while Lurg was included in Fermanagh. This meant that a small part of Fermanagh was isolated from the rest of the county by the river and Lough of Erne, and that the only means of communication between the two were by the bridge at Belleek, the only bridge over the Erne between Ballyshannon in Donegal and Enniskillen, 25 miles up stream. To reach one part of Fermanagh from the other without crossing the Erne, it was necessary to pass through Donegal at Pettigo. This separation was of no consequence, county boundaries were only established for administrative purposes, and had no influence on the lives of the people.

Assumed Strategical Importance

But when in the partition of Ireland into North and South, Fermanagh fell to the north and Donegal to the south, the isolation of part of the former county suddenly assumed a strategical importance.

If the south could hold the bridge at Belleek, they could practically starve out the inhabitants of the strip of northern territory between that place and Pettigo. And, as it happens, there is no necessity for actually holding the bridge. Just outside the town is a mound, bearing traces of ancient fortification, which commands the situation. The occupants of the

mound can deny the use of the bridge to their enemies as the builders of the ancient fort found out long ago. And the mound is in County Donegal, and therefore, in southern territory! The possibilities of trouble which underlie this unfortunate demarcation of boundaries are obvious and do not require further explanation.

The tract of country included in the "salient" is hilly and well-wooded, with numerous small farms nestling in the valleys. The distance in a direct line between Belleek and Pettigo is 11 miles, and the greatest width of the isolated strip of Fermanagh about four miles. A railway runs along the north bank of Lough Erne, from Enniskillen to Ballyshannon, crossing the Erne just below Belleek. The railway bridge is also commanded by the old fort of Belleek.



Women's Summer Sports Wear

Smart Apparel Displays include the correct attire for every summer sport. Sleek, trim, English jackets in white, tan, yellow, red and blue, \$12.50 to \$17.50. Sport Coats with sleeves, also \$12.50. Sport Skirts of sport silks and wools, \$10.00 to \$20.00. Sport Knitwear of khaki at \$5.00; of tweeds at \$6.00.

JOHN TAYLOR DRY GOODS
KANSAS CITY, MO.

TEACHERS' SALARIES IN ENGLAND RISE AS WAGES OF OTHERS FALL

Lockout Which Has Closed Schools at Southampton Calls Attention Again to Their Privileged Status

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 2—The lockout of teachers which has caused the council schools of Southampton to be closed for several weeks past has drawn attention to what appears to be the privileged position of school-teachers as compared with workers in other occupations in the matter of wages and salaries. Simultaneously with the almost universal downward tendency in wages in most occupations today, there has gone on, in the case of teachers, a steady movement in the opposite direction. Their salaries have been rising for the past two or three years, they have gone up this year as from April 1, and they are due to rise again on April 1, 1923.

The bare recital of these facts conveys to the public the impression that the teacher's position is one of unjustifiable singularity; and the incidence of these increases upon local rates is producing a widespread reaction among ratepayers and municipal councils. So keen is the resentment become that teachers are finding themselves involved in similar conflicts to those with which the miners, railwaymen, and other workers are so familiar. The Southampton case is only a foretaste of what may take place in other areas. In many towns and counties the authorities are considering measures to enforce reductions in salary, all of which will involve breaches of what is known as the Burnham agreement, and consequently will provoke the teachers to resistance.

In justice to the teachers it must be stated that the increases they are receiving are not according to their own choice. If they had had their way in the matter they would have received one substantial rise in 1920 or 1921. Instead, this rise was divided into three at the instance of the authorities, and one-third was allocated to each of three successive years—thus producing a long gradual ascent which has now overlapped the period of falling prices and wages. Teachers maintain that the fact that they have had to suffer the disadvantage of a three years' "carry-over" should not be used as a pretext for the infliction of the further disadvantage of a reduction in their expected increment.

It must be remembered, however, that the teachers are not the aggressors at Southampton, or elsewhere. While the authorities are justifying attempted and proposed salary reduc-

tions on the ground of financial stress, the teachers are basing their resistance on the ground of sanctity of contract. The Burnham salary scales, they point out, were arrived at after negotiations taking place over a long period of time in which fully accredited representatives of both teachers and authorities took part. The resulting agreement bound the authorities on the one hand to pay the scales till 1923 in London and 1925 in the provinces, and bound the teachers on the other hand not to press for any change before those dates. It is the authority who has broken the agreement at Southampton by making a 20 per cent reduction from the Burnham scale, and the teachers maintain that they are doing nothing beyond resisting a breach of contract.

A remarkable feature of the policy of the teachers' union in such disputes, and one which differentiates it from other unions, is that it pays full salary to its members during strikes and lockouts. This is obviously an expensive policy, especially where, as at Southampton, the dispute lasts months. But the view of the union is that the local teachers are holding out for the rights, not of themselves alone, but of their colleagues all over the country, and that therefore they should not have to bear any greater part of the burden than the rest.

EARLY TARIFF ACTION EXPECTED
MANCHESTER, N. H., July 5 (Special)—Representative Sherman E. Burroughs, who has announced his intention not to run for reelection, has arrived in this city for a respite following his retirement of the House until Aug. 15. Representative Burroughs said that the feeling of House members is that by that date the Senate will have acted on the tariff bill.

Comfort Is Fashionable

Wherever you go nowadays you will find a great many of the smarter women wearing Cantilever Shoes. For comfort has become fashionable today, and Cantilevers have the trim lines that harmonize with the ideas of American women.



Like the foot, the arch of the Cantilever Shoe is flexible. Your foot, relieved of the restraint of the ordinary stiff sole, is permitted to function naturally and your arch to be normal.

You'll like their style, too.

A complete line of Cantilever Shoes for men, too.
Special Mail Order Service

Cantilever Boot Shop.
John W. Showalter, Mgr.
Third Floor Altman Bldg.,
Kansas City, Mo.

July Linen Sale

An opportunity to buy Household Linens at very attractive prices.

PECK LINEN CO.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

YOU CAN'T FORGET IT
A.B.C. FIREPROOF STOCK ADVICE
KANSAS CITY, MO.

SAMUEL MURRAY
Say it with Flowers
1617 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

A. O. Thompson
Lumber Co.
Three Yards Greater Kansas City
GENERAL OFFICES,
3100 East Eighteenth Street,
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

Central Exchange National Bank
Kansas City
Checking and Savings Accounts
Safety Deposit Boxes

Fidelity National Bank and Trust Company
Under the Old Town Clock
Every business service
and a friendly personnel.

Berkson Bros.
Women's Apparel
1104-1116 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

MONKEY STEAM DYE WORKS CO.
CLEANERS AND DYERS
3120-22 Troost Avenue
KANSAS CITY, MO.

"The House of Quality".

Berkson Bros.
Women's Apparel
1104-1116 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

AUSTRIAN PEASANTS DEMANDING EXTENSION OF TELEPHONE LINES

High Cost of All Material Used, However, Acts as Strong Deterrent to Increase in Wire Facilities

VIENNA, May 17—Much to the surprise of the Austrian post office, numerous demands have come, and still are coming from country villages for telephone and telegraph installations, since in former times the peasants in Austria never thought of such things. Telegrams were almost unknown to them, while they were quite ignorant of the use of the telephone.

But conditions have changed. The peasants have become the richest class in the community. They flock into the cities and spend their money on fine clothes, jewels and pianos. They are learning to speculate on the Bourse, and this is one reason for their demands for telegraph and telephone facilities. Several villages have offered to pay a large part of the cost of connecting them with Vienna or the nearest large town. But the construction of these lines is attended with many difficulties. One now in course of construction, between Vienna and Innsbruck, requires 330 miles of heavy copper wire, one-fifth of an inch in thickness, having total weight of nearly 100 tons. Such a wire alone costs 480,000,000 crowns. To this must be added the cost of poles, cross brackets, insulators and the wages of electricians, mechanics and laborers.

Although the volume of telegraph and telephone business in Austria has decreased lately, on account of the increased charges, as well as of trade depression, the extension of the system has become absolutely necessary. More lines of communication with Germany and the Western countries are needed to meet the demands of banking and commercial circles, whose business is largely with western markets. Two new lines are to be laid between Vienna and Berlin, through Passau; another to Dresden, and a fourth to Hamburg. Several new lines will be built shortly in the provinces, joining up villages with

HARZFIELD'S PETTICOAT LANE, KANSAS CITY

Cool Tub Silk Frocks
for Juniors and Girls

That Will Launder Beautifully
These very smart looking frocks have captured the young idea completely. Ask to see them. Priced
\$16.50 to \$25.

Paintings Old China

"Like Eating at Home"

Mrs. Wagner's Cafeteria

"Old Cries Shop"

3205-10 Troost Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

Camping Needs

for the Auto Tourist

No matter how short the motor trip is to be, a complete set of the necessary accessories will aid greatly in making the journey more pleasant. Are you prepared? Have you made provision for the many hours on the road—that is, have you everything necessary to make the trip a success?

Our newly equipped Sporting Goods Shop is in a position to be of great help to you—from the moment you leave home to the arrival at your destination—it can supply all the little things so necessary when camping out. A stove, camp chairs and cots, tents, sleeping blankets, tool kits in folding cases, carryall bags, water bags, mess kits, axes and knives, collapsible buckets and canteens. Do not fail to see our displays.

Fifth Floor—North Building

Emery, Bird, Thayer Company,

KANSAS CITY

Phone Harrison 6681

Lula M. Ashbury
HAT AND FEATHER SHOP
802-808 Main Bldg.

New Models in Midsummer Felts

Kansas City, Mo.

Daylight Silk Shop

July Clearance Sale of this Season's Silks. Every yard in stock will be sold at reductions.

Careful Attention to Mail Orders

"Quality First" Our Standard

Bank references Kansas City, Mo.

1122 Grand

KANSAS CITY, MO.

ALL PARTIES IN INDIA PREPARING FOR NEXT ELECTION, LATE IN 1923

Non-Co-operators, Should They Forsake Obstructive Tactics, Believed Able to Win Sweeping Victory

SIMLA, May 13 (Special Correspondence)—All parties in India are now beginning to look forward to the elections which will be held at the end of 1923. This does not mean that other political questions, such as finance, will not bulk largely in the political thought of India during the intervening 18 months; but the influence of the coming elections is already visible in the plans now being made.

The election of 1920—the first under the new reform scheme—was held in very difficult circumstances for those who had agreed to accept the reforms as an installment of self-government.

The chief difficulty was due to the attitude of Mr. Gandhi's party, which severely harassed the constitutionalists and endeavored to reduce the elections to a mockery. Judging from the course of opinion among Mr. Gandhi's followers, it seems probable that the Non-Co-operators will now forsake their obstructive tactics and may present themselves in large numbers as candidates for the various legislative bodies. If they do so, they will probably sweep the board, and the personnel of the new legislatures will be very different from what it is at present. We need not attempt to speculate upon the position which will then (1924) arise; for it is more important to estimate the reasons which are now persuading many Non-Co-operators to forsake the central point in their program.

PROVES POLITICAL REALITY

The first reason undoubtedly is that the reforms scheme has proved itself a more substantial political reality than most Indian politicians were ready to believe two years ago. The Legislative Assembly in Delhi has begun to discover its own powers, and the discovery has had its due effect upon observers outside. A similar process has been at work in the Provincial Legislative Councils; and though Indian politicians deny that the Constitution is all they hoped for or desired, they do admit that it is much more promising in practice than it appeared to be in prospect three years ago.

Another reason working in the same direction is the dissatisfaction of many ardent Indian politicians with the political side of Mr. Gandhi's program. These men are beginning to see that self-government implies definite political responsibilities, in the place of which Mr. Gandhi offers little but vague aspirations and a wholly inadequate economic program. Thus, there has arisen in the last six months a growing party dissatisfied on the one hand with the doctrine of non-co-operation, yet unconvinced, on the other, of the utility of co-operating with the present Government of India in the working of the existing political system.

MAY BE DECIDING FACTOR

The influence of this body of opinion, which cannot be called a party, will probably be the deciding factor during the next 18 months. It has already made itself felt in the recent conventions of the non-co-operating party in Bombay and in Bengal. In neither case were the advocates of this point of view powerful enough to effect a definite change in the provincial program of non-co-operation, but they have succeeded in pushing to the forefront of discussion the question whether India would not gain more by using the powers of the present constitution than by boycotting all official institutions.

A ferment of new discussion is, therefore, at work. Great changes will probably be witnessed in the attitude of Mr. Gandhi's friends before the meeting of the Indian National Congress next Christmas. Meanwhile, the work of developing the constitution itself along liberal lines goes on apace. Lord Willingdon, Governor of Madras, has now transferred the portfolio of

Law and Order to an Indian member of his Government—an act which has been universally interpreted as evidence of his desire to give his Indian colleagues in the Government of the Madras presidency the widest possible opportunity compatible with his own statutory obligations. The portfolio of Law and Order is the most important of all ministerial responsibilities, and Lord Willingdon has shown a genuine political insight in appointing an Indian to it.

SIGNS OF RAPPROCHEMENT

Similarly in Bengal there are signs of rapprochement between the Government and the Legislative Council. Lord Lytton, who succeeded Lord Ronaldshay two months ago, has not been in office long enough to prove his mettle; but he is known as a sympathetic administrator, and there is reason to believe that he will be able to maintain the political prestige of his predecessor.

In the central government, the relations between the Legislative Assembly and the Government of India have so far been good; but the obstacle of finance in a year of heavy deficit has prevented the Legislature from maintaining the progress which it made in 1921. The subject of this year's budget is too large and too intricate to be dealt with in the course of a general political message and, therefore, it may be left for separate treatment, which will show how the financial position reacted upon the political achievement of the Legislature as a whole.

The circumstances recited above all go to show that the Indian constitution is capable of development without any statutory amendment; and, therefore, it is not unnatural that a lively discussion should already have arisen regarding the next step to be taken in the progress toward Home Rule.

TWO CATEGORIES CITED

In his "Studies in History and Jurisprudence" Lord Bryce divided the constitutions of the world into two categories: the flexible and the rigid.

The categories hitherto prevailing in constitutional literature were the written and the unwritten. Lord Bryce's new categories are certainly more helpful when we come to contemplate the Indian Constitution, which is a very interesting example of a typical British compromise between the flexible and the rigid. The Constitution itself is written in terms of an act of Parliament, "the Government of India Act, 1919"; but within the terms of the statute it is flexible enough to permit those political conventions to grow up which are the very marrow and fiber of British political practice.

Those who have watched most closely the working of the Indian Constitution are much impressed by the opportunities which it offers of developing existing powers into greater ones without any resort to the amendment of the original statute. This flexibility is of the greatest value in the present circumstances of India.

TRANSITION STAGE APPARENT

We are in a transition stage, during which—long or short—the sovereign powers of the Imperial Parliament are gradually being transferred to India herself. The student of constitutional history will readily recognize that such a transition is beset with many difficulties arising out of this divided sovereignty. Hence the importance which English reformers in India attach to the growth of the political conventions spoken of above. By their means one may avoid conflict between India and England, which would otherwise arise if the Indian Legislature were to present a premature demand for further reforms. When we come to discuss the budget situation of the present year, we shall be able to see the effect of this idea in practice.

GENERAL BERENGUER REVIEWS SPANISH SUCCESS IN MOROCCO

Despite Failure to Capture Brigand Raisuli, He Believes Hardest Part of His Task Is Done

MADRID, June 2 (Special Correspondence)—As was expected, recent comment by General Berenguer, High Commissioner in Morocco, upon policy in the protectorate and the causes of Spanish failure there have caused a sensation. There is a disposition to hint that the general was merely anticipating attacks upon himself; indeed, in various quarters there have been insinuations of late that operations in the western section of the zone, where Raisuli is, have not been carried out with that expedition and dispatch which circumstances warranted.

Various members of the Spanish Parliament have intimated their disappointment at the moderate success, as they deem it, which has attended recent operations, considering the number of men engaged. The newspaper *El Liberal* says it is astonished at the declarations General Berenguer has made, since the policy he has indicated is in direct opposition to plans which have been outlined by the Government in Madrid. This paper says that generals had too much to do with Morocco so far, and that it is time that a civilian high commissioner was appointed.

HARDEST TASKS ARE DONE

To what has already been reported concerning the views General Berenguer has been expressing openly, some interesting and important additions may be made. General Berenguer says that the most essential necessities of the campaign have been accomplished. Something still remains to be done, but it is merely complementary to what already has been achieved. The plan of operations agreed upon when he last visited Madrid has been fulfilled almost entirely, he says. What remains to be done is more a matter of native

policing than of general movements of forces.

A movement toward Beni Isief el Tili and a little attention to the reluctant tribe of Sumata are all that are necessary, he declares. The general effect of the last series of operations cannot be determined, he maintains, except that the security of occupation is now absolute. Time must be allowed, he believes, for the leaders of the rebel sections to meet and decide upon their future procedure, either to work together or separately, and he, the general, has the impression that the reunions of this kind already held have led to decisions by the chiefs to act on their own account, as has been indicated by the large numbers of them which have submitted to the Maghzen and sent other emissaries to arrange matters with the Government.

What about Raisuli? Although completely circled at Tazazur, the old brigand again has disappeared, and there is a certain amount of uneasiness about him. Actually to catch him seems next to impossible. No one else can vanish as he does and leave no trace behind. General Berenguer has been questioned about him. Failure to capture Raisuli seems to have left the last operations incomplete. General Berenguer answers that he has no doubt whatever that Raisuli is thoroughly and finally exhausted, and is no longer capable of effective resistance against Spain. There were two possible solutions to the Raisuli problem, as it was before the last Spanish attack. One was that the old brigand might escape from the Spanish zone, in which case the tribes were henceforth delivered from his influence, and the other was that he might remain in the zone but isolated and reduced to impotence, and that had happened. The general does not think he

Kamehameha Day Is General Holiday for Hawaiian People

Honolulu, Hawaii, June 12

Special Correspondence

CUSTOMS of ancient and modern Hawaii mingled gracefully and colorfully today in the observance of the birthday anniversary of the warrior-statesman, Kamehameha the Great, first of the line of kings bearing his name, who, 125 years ago, united the group under one sovereignty, enacted wise and just laws and paved the way for a civilization which raised his domain from islands of ob-

lidges in the new civic center. The signal for the opening of chests and cabinets and the bringing forth of many an ancient relic, including highly polished hardwood spears, the feathered "kahila" which in olden days were symbols of royalty; feather cloaks and capes, and feather helmets which chiefs and chieftesses wore in the days before annexation and when Hawaii was a monarchy.

REPLICAS MADE OF PAPER

These feather garments, however, are now held more closely to the older families, and are seen only on rare occasions. For parades and pageants their place is taken by replicas fashioned from yellow and orange crepe paper, and so cleverly is the work done that even at close range it is hard to distinguish between the genuine feather garment and the makeshift of paper.

The Hawaiian people still adhere, more or less, to many of their ancient customs, which are impressive in the extreme and always colorful. Kamehameha the Great, known also as the "Napoleon of the Pacific," was the noted King who, by conquest of arms, brought all of the islands of the Hawaiian group under his rule. The island of Kauai was ceded to him almost upon the eve of his proposed armed invasion of that territory. He enacted wise and just rules, became friendly with foreigners, and built up a healthy trade between Hawaii and China and the mainland of America.

TASMANIAN BODY APPROVES ADOPTION OF ONE BIG UNION

HOBART, Tasmania, April 16 (Special Correspondence)—The Tasmanian State Industrial Conference, which has just recently met in Hobart, has passed a resolution approving of the adoption of the One Big Union, "an organization along scientific industrial lines as laid down by the all-Australasian Trade Union Congress, as the proper means of protecting the working class."

The Conference also approved of the immediate formation of a council of action. The mover of the latter resolution said they must fight for the control of industry, and must decide what their policy was going to be in this direction.

These decisions have been strongly denounced by J. E. Ogden, M.P., who has drawn attention to the happenings in Africa, where he remarks "there are all the accompanying horrors of war as the result of Unionists taking heed of these wild and irresponsible leaders."

BRITISH LEADERS OF PROMINENT FIRMS TO VISIT DENMARK

COPENHAGEN, July 2 (Special Correspondence)—Great Britain is apparently taking a lively interest in Denmark, and to some extent in the other Scandinavian countries and as a result, during July some 50 to 60 leaders of large industrial concerns, especially in the iron and steel industries, the earthenware and the porcelain branches, will visit Denmark and attend the International Water Boundary Commission.

Among the firms represented are well-known ones from Sheffield, Glasgow, Stoke, Loughborough, and London. They are scheduled to arrive in Copenhagen on July 7, and will be accompanied by engineers and other experts, some journalists and a couple of Hindus, who at the instance of the Indian Government are making industrial scientific studies in Europe.

The Arabs are by no means content



Statue of Kamehameha the Great at Honolulu

present. Before any military endeavor is undertaken, however small it might be, before a single column is ever put in motion, a most thorough effort is made to arrange matters with the tribes, and it is only when the peace agreements give no result that military acts are resorted to.

FAILURE NOT HIS FAULT

While these attempts at agreement sometimes have failed, it has often been due not to the want of skill on the part of those who deal with the Moors, but to the bellicose ardor of the latter, especially such as lived in the mountains and coveted booty much more than those who dwelt in the fertile plains. General Berenguer has submitted a plan for establishing a civil régime in Garbia and Sahel and trusts that it soon will be put into execution. In the rest of the zone the military régime, assisted by the civil and political in the manner he has described, would have to be continued for some time longer, he said.

General Berenguer, discussing the substitution of a civilian high commissioner for one of the military kind, says that such complete substitution is not possible at the present time. For a considerable period the military régime must dominate, but he says that, as he has pointed out, this does not by any means prevent civil and political effort to the utmost extent. All should be associated with each other in the fullest possible measure, he believes.

ELABORATE PARADE

For many years Hawaii has observed the birthday of Kamehameha the Great, and recently the occasion was made a legal territorial holiday.

The observation is always featured by an elaborate and colorful parade by members of the various Hawaiian societies, and to the Kamehameha Lodge is accorded the honor of decorating the statue of Kamehameha, which

is the most prominent feature of the

ceremony.

Real Friends

Friends of the lasting kind are those who help you to form good habits—saving money is one of these. The man with money in the bank is respected as a good citizen by his many friends. Start an account in our bank today.

ILLINOIS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK

La Salle and Jackson Streets Chicago

CHICAGO

Walk-Over Stores

105 So. State Street
(Near Monroe)

14 So. Dearborn Street
(Hamilton Club Building)

6440 So. Halsted

4700 Sheridan Rd.
(At Leland)

W. R. PLUM HABERDASHER
TELEPHONE RANDOLPH 5078
MALLERS BLDG CHICAGO

stands in front of the Judiciary Building in the new civic center. The signal for the opening of chests and cabinets and the bringing forth of many an ancient relic, including highly polished hardwood spears, the feathered "kahila" which in olden days were symbols of royalty; feather cloaks and capes, and feather helmets which chiefs and chieftesses wore in the days before annexation and when Hawaii was a monarchy.

REPLICAS MADE OF PAPER

These feather garments, however, are now held more closely to the older families, and are seen only on rare occasions. For parades and pageants their place is taken by replicas fashioned from yellow and orange crepe paper, and so cleverly is the work done that even at close range it is hard to distinguish between the genuine feather garment and the makeshift of paper.

The Hawaiian people still adhere,

ZIONISTS GIVE UP EFFORTS FOR PALESTINE SUPREMACY

Extreme Aspirations Receive Rebuff in Britain—Arab Interests to Be Safeguarded

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 5.—The revised state-

ment of policy in Palestine issued by the British Government constitutes a further attempt to compromise a conflict which has arisen between the Zionists and the Arabs. As has been previously pointed out, the exigencies of war placed Great Britain between two sets of promises which as interpreted by the parties concerned, cannot be satisfactorily reconciled. The situation, therefore, calls for a broad view and the Government cannot do more than seek to safeguard the essential interests of the Jews and Arabs respectively.

The Hawaiian people still adhere,

with the revised policy. Their position in England has been considerably strengthened by public dislike of the manner in which the Rutenberg concession has been handled by the authorities, and an agitation has commenced for the removal of Sir Herbert Samuel from the governorship, it being felt that the presence of a Jew, however able, to head the Administra-

tion is bad politics.

RIO GRANDE EVER CHANGING COURSE

New Islands Appear After Almost Every Big Rise of River

BROWNSVILLE, Tex., June 15 (Special Correspondence)—Following almost every big rise in the Rio Grande, new islands or "bancos" appear, and it is the duty of the International Water Boundary Commission to determine whether they come under the jurisdiction of the United States or Mexico.

The flood which swept down the lower course of the river recently cut new main channels in several places and took off large slices of land from the two countries, which were converted into islands.

So treacherous a river is the Rio Grande that it has been known to shift the greater part of a ranch from the United States to Mexico. An instance of that kind was reported a few years ago in Zapata County, a Mexican "shack" and a tract of some 200 acres of land having been sliced off Texas and added to the State of Tamaulipas, Mexico, in a single night.

The International Water Boundary Commission has among its members both Americans and Mexicans, duly appointed by their respective governments. They make periodic surveys of the Rio Grande and gather data for later considerations at sessions in El Paso or San Antonio, and upon which is determined whether new "bancos" belong to the United States or Mexico.

MID-SUMMER CLEARANCE SALE

Now On

Chic Charming Modish Dresses

AT REDUCTIONS OF FROM

20% to 50%

Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturday Evenings

"Bring Him With You"

Genee's

4715½ Sheridan Rd., Chicago

Oldest Bank on Southeast Side

We cordially invite your banking business whether large or small

DREXEL STATE BANK

of Chicago

Cottage Grove Ave. and Oakwood Blvd.

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Established 1859

AMBROSE J. KRIESEL

1899 Wilson Ave.
UPTOWN CHIC

EDUCATORS TELL METHODS OF TEACHING DEMOCRACY

Women's Share in Training for Citizenship Is Explained by Head of National League of Voters

Fourth of July night brought a large gathering to Mechanics Building to listen to the program on the democratic awakening as it promotes progress toward the realization of American ideals. Miss Effe MacGregor of the Minneapolis Teachers' League said that in order "to save America," classroom teachers must have a definite idea of the meaning of democracy and appreciate that the public school system is the laboratory in which this tremendous experiment is to be tried and proved.

Teachers must have three objectives in mind if democracy is to succeed, she said. The first objective must be character building; the second, development of civic responsibility; the third, development of individual and collective social appreciation.

Demonstrating Democracy

"When we shall have learned in the class room, in the home, in our business, civic and social national life, that we must follow some definite and inclusive rule as a basis for character building, that civic responsibility begins with the individual, and that a love of beauty is an essential to living harmoniously, then we shall have demonstrated democracy," she said.

In speaking of "The New Outlook," Miss Katherine D. Blake, principal of Public School No. 6, New York, asked "Do we need it?" and went on to say that steel rules the world today and "standardizing" and "efficiency" have been the watchwords until the schools are dangerously like factories where they try to make all children meet the same standard of knowledge.

"There is nothing the matter with our children," she said. "Daily I marvel at their intelligence and above all at their patience with grown up ways. They are much cleverer than we. No wonder Jesus said of such is the Kingdom of Heaven." Some day we shall know enough to let a little child lead us. They have the new outlook if we have not."

Evidence of Progress

"A generation or so ago the small boy sat up by the light of his lamp reading 'Deadwood Dick.' Today with an electric bulb to light him he is studying the radio news to find out how to make his cracker box radio outfit louder and better, and we still feed children foolish fairy stories instead of general science. Let the child lead us. We study boundaries in geography when airplanes and radio are setting boundaries at naught and making brothers of the peoples of the ends of the earth."

"Our work is the most inspiring work in the world, yet adherence to such use of the franchise as shall

tradition renders it drudgery. The teachers' job should be the most enviable position in a civilized community. It is our duty to make it so.

"There is only one real vice, hatred; and only one virtue; Love. Hate wishes to destroy; Love would create. Where Love comes in life is sane. With Love as our guide, a new outlook will be ours, and the peace of the world will come."

Mrs. Maud Wood Park, president of the National League of Woman Voters, Washington, D. C., spoke on the attitude of women in this democratic awakening. The enfranchisement of women, if it is to realize its potential usefulness, she said, must really be an awakening to three things, not merely to the one thing of the possession of the vote. There must be an awakening to the real meaning of the new opportunity; to an understanding of the common interests women share with men, and to an intelligent comprehension of women's own special limitations as well as their own special qualifications.

Remedying Defects

"Women are the practical sex, the serious-minded sex," she said. "Except inadvertently we will not, as voters, contribute to the gayety of nations. As practical persons women have had peculiar experience in matters concerning home-making and the care of children; as serious-minded folk we realize the defects in our education and are trying in all earnestness to remedy them that we may vote intelligently.

"Because of the special training life has given us, we realize better than men do the need for public education. I believe, therefore, that such an organization as the National Education Association ought to rejoice in the enfranchisement of women. We come into political life as a group whose interest in education is deep and whose knowledge of its need, intimate, for it falls to the home, and always will fall to the home, to lay the foundation on which the school erects its structure.

"I see in the enfranchisement of women and in the desire of every thinking woman to use her privilege and right of citizenship wisely and well, a more intelligent co-operation between the home and the school, and for the work of formal education a more solid foundation. The common interest of women will always be the child, and it is the aim of the schools of citizenship conducted by our League of Women Voters to train women to such use of the franchise as shall

make their vote the powerful and devoted ally of all forward-looking plans of education."

Message of American Legion

"Let me tell you of the dream and the heart's desire of the American Legion, of this new legion of soldiers," said Alvin M. Owlesley, national director of the Americanism Commission, American Legion headquarters, Indianapolis, Ind. "This dream of ours is a vision of a white city with schools, down whose pleasant ways no child wanders in unwilling ignorance. Let us take counsel together for awakening of America to her educational needs."

"Awakening is the thing that is needed; if the people have forgotten for a time the bright ideals of the pioneers who dreamed of cities and schools, let us bring them back to these worthy considerations from which spring the motive power of the nation's progress. It is for us to bring that time nearer. The laws shall stand on the statutes of all the states that call for the attendance of every child at school.

"In the constitution of every state in the Union is written a guaranty of adequate education for the youth of the land. These guarantees are idle without their application. The letter is empty without the spirit. The constitutions and statutes that provide for the education of the youth of America are wise and proper, yet two children out of every five are not attending school. Are our constitutions empty words, are our statutes nothing but delicate pleasantries? Not so in this city with schools that we of the American Legion have devoted ourselves to building.

"We have the word of the law. Let us live up to it. To the carrying out of the spirit and letter of the statutes that provide for the compulsory education of the children of America the American Legion is irreversibly committed."

American Ideal Upheld

Convention Message From Charles E. Hughes

Andrew F. West of Princeton University, read the message of Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, at last night's general session. The message follows in part:

The need for better teacher-training is evident in view of the statistics brought out by the speakers today.

Of the 700,000 teachers in the United States, 30,000 have had a training tak-

ing through the eighth grade or less; 150,000, through the tenth grade or less; 480,000, less than two years'

training beyond the high school. These

teachers, moreover, are lacking in ex-

perience, since 150,000 of them have

taught less than two years and more

than 350,000 less than four years.

Much evidence concerning the living conditions for teachers was presented, both on the program and in the informal discussions among the dele-

gates. Some of the most interesting

incidents were related by Mrs. Pres-

ton, under whose direction about three

hundred "teacherages," or homes for

teachers, have been built by communi-

cations in the State of Washington.

Country Conditions

Mrs. Preston has letters from teach-

ers in that State who have lived in the

crowded two-room shacks of their com-

munities with no privacy or op-

portunity for isolation from the fam-

ily. One teacher writes that for two

months she slept in a haymow with the

entire family with which she was

boarding, often going to sleep to the

clank of the horses' chains, or being

awakened as a dog or a cat jumped

upon her. Another slept in the same

bed near by containing three younger

children to whom she was expected to

turn an attentive ear.

"Such conditions are not conducive

to making teachers want to accept

country positions nor to give their

best when they have accepted them,"

said Mrs. Preston. "Happy surround-

ings, good comfortable homes, and a

chance for quiet makes teachers happy

and their happiness is reflected in the

schoolrooms."

The teachers themselves realize the

vital importance of rural education,

as was revealed when Miss Williams

sent out 700 letters to prominent per-

sons all over the country, college and

normal school professors, high school

principals and grade teachers, asking

them what should be stressed at the

present convention. The replies of

the 700 educators, urban and country,

placed rural education at the head of

the list of topics to be discussed.

"It is not enough for teachers to

recognize their responsibility," said

Miss Williams today. "The average

citizen, man or woman, in city, town

or country, must accept responsibility

for the rural schools today, and in

helping the country people solve their

own problem the city people will have

a great sense of enjoyment, for there

is nothing so wonderful as to watch

grown people grow."

Consolidation of schools in counties

or in neighborhoods is a sharp issue

upon which many of the delegates

were talking after today's sessions.

On the one hand is the unit of Shelby

County, Tennessee, with its \$1,000,000

budget and its administrative staff of

13 persons serving under the county

superintendent, Miss Charl Williams,

who is president of the National Edu-

cation Association. On the other hand

are the Washington community cen-

ters, developed under the direction of

the state superintendent of education,

Mrs. Josephine Corliss Preston, who

believes that the neighborhood school

tradition renders it drudgery. The

teachers' job should be the most enviable position in a civilized community. It is our duty to make it so.

"There is only one real vice, hatred;

and only one virtue; Love. Hate

wishes to destroy; Love would create.

Where Love comes in life is sane.

With Love as our guide, a new outlook

will be ours, and the peace of the

world will come."

It is impossible to provide a sys-

tem of general education and ignore

the need of discipline. The sentimen-

talists are just as dangerous as the

materialists. No one will dispute the

importance of making study interesting,

of recognizing the individual bent

or special gifts. But the primary les-

son for the citizens of democracy is

self-control, and this is achieved only

through self-discipline.

"As I look back upon my own ex-

perience I find that the best lessons

of life were the hardest. Even along

the line of special aptitude it is the

severe mental exercise, the overcom-

ing to every need, physical, mental

and spiritual; in other words, the school

becomes a potent, living agency for

humanity.

"Life is not a pastime and de-

mocracy is not a holiday excursion.

It demands trained men to think,

whose mental muscles are hard with

toll, who know how to analyze and dis-

criminate, who stand on the firm

foundation of conviction which is

made possible only by training in the

processes of reason. The sentimen-

talists must not be allowed to ruin

us by dissipating the energy that

should be harnessed for our varied

needs.

"As we consider the true object

of education, to give the training

which will enable one to make the</p

TOWNER-STERLING BILL'S PROVISIONS ARE EXPLAINED

Association's Legislative Commission Emphasizes "Home Rule" Features of Proposed Educational Act

At a meeting of the legislative commission of the National Education Association at the Copley Plaza Hotel, Monday afternoon, attention was called to the fact that there is evidently a misconception in the minds of certain persons with respect to the legislative program of the Association as evidenced by an editorial appearing in a local paper on Sunday. In order to correct this misconception and to relieve the apprehension of those who may not be entirely familiar with the provisions of the Towner-Sterling bill, which has been repeatedly endorsed by the Association, the legislative commission issued the following statement on what that bill provides and what it does not provide:

Misrepresentation Charged

The bill is its own best defense. All who are interested in the question of the further participation of the Federal Government in the promotion of public education should read this bill and weigh carefully its provisions. It has been grossly misrepresented. In published articles and public addresses it has been declared to provide what it specifically prohibits. Those who would know its provision are urged not to accept the unsupported statements of its enemies, but to read it and form their own conclusions.

The Towner-Sterling bill embodies two fundamental principles. First, it creates a Department of Education under a Secretary of Education who shall be a member of the President's cabinet; and second, it authorizes appropriations to be distributed to the states to aid and encourage the states in (a) the removal of illiteracy, (b) the Americanization of the foreign-born, (c) the promotion of physical education and health service, (d) the training of teachers, and (e) the equalization of educational opportunities within their several borders.

The bill is drawn in careful recognition of the fact that the control and management of public education within the states is exclusively a function of the respective states, to be carried on under state laws. The bill does not establish federal control of education. On the contrary, it forbids federal control in most specific terms, and preserves to each state the absolute control of its educational system. It provides:

Language of Regulation

"That all the educational facilities encouraged by the provisions of this act and accepted by a state shall be organized, supervised, and administered exclusively by the legally constituted state and local educational authorities of said state, and the Secretary of Education shall exercise no authority in relation thereto; and this act shall not be construed to imply federal control of education within the states, nor to impair the freedom of the states in the conduct and management of their respective school systems."

The bill provides for national leadership in education through the creation of a National Council of Education composed of the state superintendents or commissioners of education of all the states, and in addition 25 educators and 25 laymen to be appointed by the Secretary of Education "to consult with the Secretary of Education on subjects relating to the promotion and development of education in the United States."

The Secretary of Education is not given mandatory power, nor does the bill permit him to establish any executive standards. The influence of the Federal Government, under the provisions of this measure, must be exercised only through the persuasiveness of facts and suggestions emanating from a source of recognized leadership.

The Towner-Sterling bill does not appropriate one dollar. It authorizes the appropriation of certain sums to encourage the states in the promotion of education for the five specific purposes named in the bill, but in each

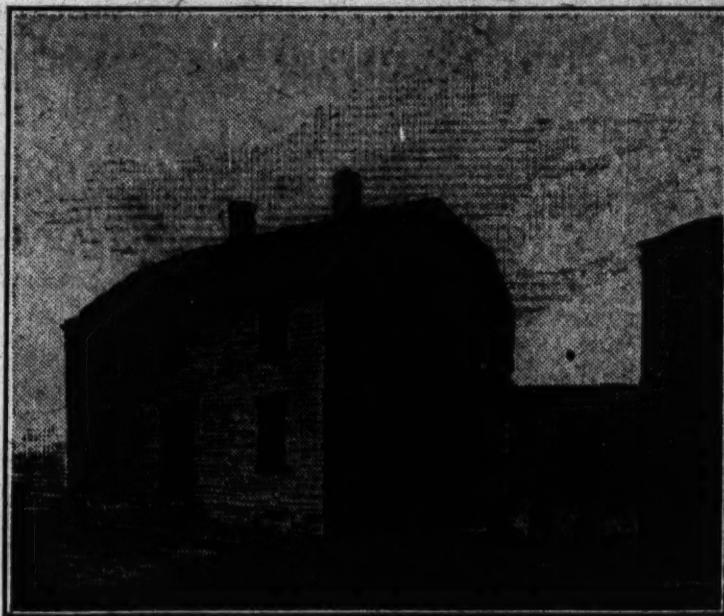
TEACHERS' SALARY CUTS SEEN AS ATTACK ON PUBLIC WELFARE

Rhode Island Commissioner of Education Warns Against Retrenchment Schemes Involving School Appropriations

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 5 (Special)—Communities throughout the country can ill afford to listen to any retrenchment scheme which involves a reduction of teachers' salaries, says Walter E. Ranger, State Commissioner of Education, in commenting upon a number of movements in this direction in New England municipalities. Mr. Ranger spoke with particular reference to the situation in Attleboro, Mass., where 2 public school-teachers already have resigned as the result of a reduction in salaries, and in Pawtucket, R. I., where the City Council is indicating opposition to a proposed increase in salaries.

"When we start to cut teachers' salaries or to refuse them increases, which is something of an equivalent," says Commissioner Ranger, "we are going to deal, first, with the teachers, secondly, with the public welfare. As sure as we have a promise of injury to the teacher, we have a promise of injury to the school. Teachers, of course, are going where the best salaries are paid, with the result that those municipalities which pay best will have their pick of teachers. Lower-salaried teachers with limited capacities will, of course, lower the standards of schools."

"From an economic point of view salaries paid to teachers today are not what they were 10 years ago, with the increasing number of days of teaching and the increasing number of pupils from year to year. But the difficulty is that appropriating bodies do not go into the economics of education. Here in Rhode Island the great cry is that



Boston Latin School in Its Earliest Days

This Unpretentious Structure Is Believed to Have Been Located Near Spot on School Street Where Statue of Benjamin Franklin Now Stands

BAY STATE TOWN ESTABLISHED FIRST FREE SCHOOL IN AMERICA

Boston, Dedham and Dorchester, However, Have All Laid Claim to This Educational Distinction

The proposals embodied in the Towner-Sterling Bill are not new. Educational authorities have for years recognized the need of a Federal Department of Education to provide national leadership in education. The National Education Association went on record in favor of the establishment of such a department more than 50 years ago, and it has over and over reaffirmed its endorsement of this position. Federal aid to the states for the promotion of education has been practiced since the beginning of our Government. The Towner-Sterling Bill would extend this principle to meet certain conditions and correct certain defects that have become more apparent during the last few years.

Members of Commission

The commission authorizing this statement includes these members:

George D. Strayer, Professor of Educational Administration and Director of the Division of Field Studies of the Institute of Educational Research, Teachers College, Columbia University, and former President of the National Education Association, New York City, Chairman.

Charl Ormond Willard, Superintendent of Shelby County Schools, Memphis, and President of the National Education Association, Memphis, Tennessee.

Mary C. Bradford, former State Superintendent of Public Instruction in Colorado, Denver, Colorado.

J. A. C. Chandler, President of the College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia.

Randall J. Condon, Superintendent of City Schools, Cleveland, Ohio.

James M. Davidson, Superintendent of Schools, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Thomas E. Finegan, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Willard E. Given, Principal of the Garfield School, Oakland, California.

Thomas E. Johnson, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Lansing, Michigan.

D. B. Waldo, President of the Western State Normal School, Kalamazoo, Michigan.

Agnes S. Winn, Assistant Secretary of the National Education Association, Washington, D. C.

W. C. Wood, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Sacramento, California.

ITALIAN AIRSHIP MEETS MISHAP

By Special Cable

ROME, July 5.—An Italian naval airship, carrying Admiral Salazar, commander of the Taranto naval base, and a number of passengers, while on an excursion of Taranto was suddenly caught in a great tempest. Owing to the heavy wind the anchor was rendered useless. The airship cabin with the admiral and passengers fell into the sea, but all were saved.

Hard to Determine Priority

Without doubt, the Boston Latin School is the oldest educational institution, with continuous existence, in the United States, but in addition to merely loyal prejudice, differences in the connotation of the term "free public" cause a real difficulty in determining whether Boston, Dedham or Dorchester has a right to claim the first free public school. If by public is meant open to all, for the entire public, then the Latin School may well add another to an already long list of distinctions.

On the other hand, if public means supported by the town, the honor belongs to Dorchester. But if it means supported by general taxation, according to the present system, there is no disputing the fact that Dedham established the first free public school in this strict sense of the phrase. According to loyal Latin School graduates, however, there is only one first school, the Boston Latin School, and one might just as well set up bronze tablet to commemorate the first schoolhouse to have a slate roof as to quibble over such fine distinctions as how the money was raised.

Settlers at Boston started a school as soon after their arrival as there were children to be taught, in accordance with an agreement among the first citizens of Boston led by Governor Winthrop.

Schoolmaster Was Chosen

On the thirteenth day of the second month, in the year 1635 "at a general meeting upon public notice, it was generally agreed upon

that Thomas Waterhouse shall be dispensed with concerning the order in charge of £20 yearly rent to be paid for Thompson's Island toward a school, where he is bound to teach to write." By this act the worthy town fathers evidently had no

objectionable in the ankle so objectionable in a low shoe is done away with in the Coward Combination Oxford.

This shoe is made with a small heel carefully shaped to set snugly, much as the finger of a glove fits. There is no binding or clinching.

The forepart of the Coward Oxford broadens out to give ample toe room and the shoe is designed throughout for summer comfort.

Sold Nowhere Else

James S. Coward

260-274 Greenwich Street, New York

(Near Warren St.)

An Oxford That Fits the Heel

That uneasy slipping at the heel and sagging about the ankle so objectionable in a low shoe is done away with in the Coward Combination Oxford.

This shoe is made with a small heel carefully shaped to set snugly, much as the finger of a glove fits. There is no binding or clinching.

The forepart of the Coward Oxford broadens out to give ample toe room and the shoe is designed throughout for summer comfort.

Sold Nowhere Else

James S. Coward

260-274 Greenwich Street, New York

(Near Warren St.)

intention of getting rid of Mr. Waterhouse, but were merely showing their confidence in him. They also built a little log schoolhouse, which afforded plenty of fresh air in the class-room, near the corner of Pleasant and Cottage streets. Here English, Latin and other languages, and penmanship were dispensed to the children of Dorchester plantation.

The intention of taxing Thompson's Island evidently seemed to the voters better than taxing the entire property of the town for this special purpose, for in 1631 they made a direct conveyance of the island to the town for the support of the school. According to the residents of Dorchester, this was the first public provision made for a free public school in the world by direct assessment on the inhabitants of a community and the school in Dorchester was the first to embody the fundamental American idea, in which taxation is the essential element.

Tablet Marks II Site

On June 5, 1909, a tablet was erected to mark the site of the Dorchester school. The inscription reads:

TOWN MEETING SQUARE

Near This Site

The First Settlers of Dorchester Who Came on the Ship John and Mary

In June, 1630

Erected

The First Meeting House

Here They Held the First Town

Meeting

And Established

The First Free School in America

By a Vote of the Town in 1639

It Became the First Free Public

School

Supported By

A Direct Tax Upon the Citizens

Erected By the City of Boston

June 5, 1909

Nine years after the establishment of the Latin School and five years after that of the Dorchester School, on Jan. 1, 1644, the freemen of Dedham assembled in a half-himselfed, hay-thatched meeting house, and the church which they transacted is recorded in the Town Book: "Said inhabitants, taking into consideration the great necessity of providing some means for educating the youth in our said town did, with unanimous consent, declare by vote their willingness to promote that work, promising to put their hands to provide maintenance for a free public school which they meant to establish."

Decided to Have Free School

These same 42 men further resolved to raise the sum of £20 yearly toward the maintenance of a schoolmaster, to keep a free school in the town. This money was to be raised by taxation; the action of the town was meant to be continuous, and the £20 and certain lands formerly set apart for public use were bestrusted to fees (trustees) to employ the £20 and improve the land for the use of the school. Provision was made for abating proportionately every man's sum whenever the land should bring sufficient profit, but this land never brought much income to the school.

Thus the freemen of Dedham established a free public school, supported by general taxation. In 1645 they put it in the hands of five of the best men of the town, who managed it for seven years. Evidence in the records shows that it performed its functions satisfactorily from that time on. There is reason to suppose that the primitive meetinghouse served as the first schoolhouse, but in 1649 a combined watchtower and schoolhouse was built

on the ground now occupied by the Unitarian vestry.

Tablet Unveiled in 1909

On June 17, 1909, a tablet was unveiled on the church green in commemoration of the school's establishment. It bears this inscription:

This Tablet Is Erected by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts To Commemorate the Establishment By the Inhabitants of Dedham On the First of January, 1644 Of a Free Public School To Be Maintained by General Taxation.

Near This Spot Stood the First School House Built by the Town,

1649.

Several other towns and cities have laid claim to having the first school in America, but the southern schools were invariably what would now be termed private schools, and there is no evidence that others in New England not already mentioned, were supported by general taxation until long after 1644.

DANVERS LIBRARY TO GIVE CHILDREN COURSE IN READING

DANVERS, Mass., July 5.—The summer reading course for children of the elementary schools, a plan introduced by the librarian of the Peabody Institute Library in Peabody several years ago, will be inaugurated by the Danvers Library this season. Certificates will be issued to those who complete the reading course within the period from July 1 to Sept. 1. Pupils in all grades above the third are eligible.

The plan was recently outlined by the librarian of Danvers Library to the students in the Maple, Carter, Port Tapley and Wadsworth schools. In those schools many students signified their intention of taking advantage of the course.

A second course for older citizens who desire instructive reading will be inaugurated in co-operation with the United States Department of Education, which has outlined 20 different courses.

PROPOSED CHANGE IN NOBEL PRIZE LAWS

CHRISTIANIA, June 2 (Special Correspondence).—The Norwegian Nobel Committee has proposed to the Storting, that the laws of the Nobel Institution (peace prize) shall be so altered that the distribution of the Nobel prize should in the meantime be suspended in order thereby to increase the principal fund.

The Nobel committee in its annual report, which is now public, states that at the distribution of the "peace prize" last year 12 candidates were proposed; 10 persons and two institutions. Leon Bourgeois, one of the prize winners for 1920, has informed the committee that he will deliver the lecture between May and June or August and September this year. Woodrow Wilson, who was the other successful candidate, will be unable to journey to Christiania.

DETROIT LIFE INSURANCE CO.

DETROIT, July 5.—The record of the Detroit Life Insurance Company in new business written for June 1922, is \$1,000,000. The total of new business written for the first six months of the year up to July 5, 1922, is \$7,585,000. This record compares with \$5,683,000 in 1921, being an increase of 40 per cent. This production in June compares with \$1,390,000 in June last year.

EDUCATORS ONCE ALL "GENTLEMEN"

Association Is Now Composed Only of "Members," and Working Ones at That

From an organization which at its inception was composed exclusively of gentlemen, the National Education Association has reached a place where it refuses to admit to membership either a gentleman or a lady, but devotes its attention wholly to "members." It is made up altogether of members, who must have been actively engaged in educational work before being admitted.

Away back in the years from 1857 to 1870 it was known as the National Teachers' Association and during most of that time it was an association of gentlemen. The first paragraph of Article 11 of its first constitution reads:

Any gentleman who is regularly connected with the teaching of an elementary school, common school, high school academy or scientific school, college or university, or who is regularly employed as a private tutor, as the editor of an educational journal, or as a superintendent of schools, shall be eligible to membership.

Not until the meeting of 1866 was the word "gentleman" in this paragraph replaced by the word "person."

However, there is ample evidence in the early records that in years prior to 1866 the influence of women had its place in the councils of the association. On the recommendation of the board of directors they might become honorary members, which entitled them to present written essays to be read by the secretary or some other member. The minutes of the meeting held in Cincinnati in 1868 record the presence of a woman for whom the "gentlemen" had such high regard that they sought to honor her with the following resolution, which was passed on page 13 of the Journal of the Proceedings:

Resolved: That we are encouraged in our work by the approving smiles and encouraging words of a woman; and that we regard her as the most accomplished and successful teacher; that we shall as honored co-laborers every "lady pilgrim" who, with high and holy aims, and calm and happy mind, produced "by the perusal of God's holy word," devotees her powers to the noble work of education

NATIONAL LEADERSHIP PLEA VOICED BY MISS WILLIAMS

Association's Head Tells Delegates What Equipment Is Essential to Efficient Teaching of Children

Nearly 6000 teachers attending the sixtieth annual convention of the National Education Association were greeted by Channing H. Cox, Governor of Massachusetts, at the annual meeting of the association held in Mechanics Building Monday night. Dr. Jeremiah E. Burke, superintendent of public schools of Boston, extended the greetings of Boston. Mayor Curley was unable to attend.

Miss Susan M. Dorsey, superintendent of schools of Los Angeles, Cal., addressed the members on the appreciation of the association for the early educational foundation established in Massachusetts and the great interest the State has always taken in educational matters.

Debt to New England

"We, the representatives of the National Education Association, desire to express our sense of the honor and privilege extended to our organization of meeting in this historic city," said Miss Dorsey.

With respectful, almost reverent attitude, we approach your confines because we recognize that New England has been the teacher of teachers' and that in coming here we are returning to the land of our educational birth.

"The Pilgrim Fathers, amid all their privations and dangers, conceived the magnificent idea, not only of a universal, but of a free education for the whole people. It is because Boston has cherished education as the right of every child with the same inflexible purpose with which she has cherished liberty as the right of every man that America is the land of free schools and that the National Education Association is meeting here to-night.

Visit to Old Home

"What words can express the debt of this great Nation to the army of New England's teachers who have moved ever westward with the advancing people, imparting to successive generations the wisdom, courage and character of the 'down east schoolman' while the graduates of Harvard and of the galaxy of small New England colleges, institutions and high schools have always been found in the van of civilization doing a man's work.

"Under their trained leadership railroads have been built, mountains leveled, rivers spanned, farms tilled, deserts have been conquered, and the battles of freedom have been fought while equally well have they wrought in those tender ministries of the spirit to those who have suffered either in body or mind.

"Who can measure the spiritual as well as the educational debt of this Nation to the bards, the philosophers, the seers, the divines, the educators, the historians, the scientists who have given character and significance to the life of this Nation. May Boston never falter in the sublime task to which her founders set themselves: the service of God through the church and the service of posterity through the public school."

Plea for Federal Leadership

Miss Charl Ormond Williams, president of the association, urged the necessity of having the United States share with the states the great responsibility of public education if the country is to have the kind of citizenship which its place in the group of nations demands.

"It is only a matter of time until every state in the Union will have a program of education sponsored by the leadership of a great association designed to develop a system that will promote every type and kind of education," declared Miss Williams.

"We are entering upon a new era in education. The world is realizing more and more the primary importance of educated leadership and the fundamental necessity of intelligent citizenship. There is no other safe foundation for democracy. This fact places a new responsibility upon teachers everywhere. The individual teacher has an opportunity for larger service than she has enjoyed in years gone by.

"Inspiring personal contact between teacher and pupil is the firing-line of education. Without it education cannot produce a great citizenship. Time was when almost the entire attention of educational leaders was fixed upon these contacts within the schoolroom. Education carried much of the idea of cloistered isolation. That day is past.

Where Teacher's Power Lies

"The true teacher of today is great, because he brings into his soul touch with pupils the influence of a life rich in the inspiration and wisdom of the world of affairs. We are coming now to see that if the teacher is to be all that he should be in his relations with pupils, he must himself participate in the responsibilities of citizenship and must share in the improvement of his profession. Inspiration is the soul of great teaching."

The speaker explained that the theory of representation, of such political consequence in the development of modern democracies has become a force in the professional organization of teachers. "The present convention of the National Education Association, determining as it does, educational policies for more than 100,000 teachers, is a powerful influence in the life of the nation. It will shape as well as express the ideals and purposes of the 700,000 teachers of the nation," she declared.

Miss Williams, after outlining the unusual growth of the association as a professional organization and describing its headquarters in Washington, gave a résumé of the program and purpose of the convention. She said:

Movement World-Wide

"It is natural and inevitable that the theme of these meetings should be Education and the Democratic Awakening. There is definite connection between the democratic awakening that followed the war and the intensified interest in educational endeavor which is sweeping the civilized world.

"The democratic awakening is affecting education profoundly. It is

influencing the technique of instruction. Socialized recitation, project method, and other devices designed to develop individuality are being used more widely than in years past. The attitude which parents and teachers have toward children shows larger recognition of the child's point of view.

"Superintendents are finding ways of utilizing the initiatives and originalities of the teaching force in the improvement of the course of study and school management. People generally are coming to understand that education for political democracy must be followed by education for social and industrial democracy, if the future of civilization is to be secured. The leaders of humanity are facing with new courage the task of reconstructing the world's relationships, so that the interests of the common men and women shall receive larger recognition when world policies are shaped.

Education for Peace

"These are some of the things that have come in consequence of the democratic awakening. For education they mean a new perspective, new problems, and new hope. The thinking leadership of the civilized world is determined that every citizen must be educated for a place in peaceful society with as much thoroughness as in times of war he is educated for a place in the army. The world is challenging its educational forces to produce an education fundamentally sound in quality and abundant in quantity.

"Professional organizations have taken up the challenge and are destined to become the policy determining agencies of the future. They have developed a new educational leadership—a new statesmanship. The significance of this new educational statesmanship is best seen in the light of history. Education in America has developed piecemeal. It is the product of experiments and rivalries—of enthusiastic and partial attempts to meet the educational needs of a democracy that has grown so rapidly in extent and complexity as to leave many educational plans out of date before they had become fairly established.

"They have not often enough been able to see that the education of a democracy is a great single comprehensive task."

As To National Aspect

The speaker discussed briefly the Towner-Sterling Bill and rural education:

"It is only a matter of time until education will have larger National recognition and support, just as agriculture has grown in the support which it receives from the Federal Government.

"If the United States is to have the kind of citizenship that its place in the family of nations demands, it must share with the states the great responsibility of public education. This responsibility is expressed in the Towner-Sterling Bill. This bill is sound. It is necessary. It represents the best educational statesmanship of our times. Daily it grows in strength with the people. A year ago the ultimate realization of its aims might have been doubted. To doubt it now would be to doubt the very tides.

"The leadership of America in the affairs of the world is the greatest opportunity that has come to a nation in all history. It has been the aim of this program to recognize this great opportunity and to discuss the fundamental things needed to develop an educational system that will enable the Nation to meet its growing obligations.

Its Own Peculiar Problems

"Rural life and education have been emphasized in this program. It would be folly to contend that our rural life is more important than our industrial and commercial life. The welfare of all is found in the prosperity of all. But our rural life presents peculiar problems, serious problems, which must find solution in education.

"A survey of the disgraceful conditions in tens of thousands of rural schools is ample evidence of the need for constructive work. The farm boy and the farm girl are entitled to a square deal. The Nation cannot afford not to give them a square deal, for it is from the underlying bed rock of the common people on the farms that the leadership of the Nation is continually recruited."

The presence of W. G. Cove, president of the British Educational Association, was recognized and Miss Williams congratulated him on the splendid achievements and membership of that organization, declaring that "Education everywhere has been improved by the efforts of that association for adequate salaries and trained teachers." In closing, Miss Williams emphasized the great need of trained teachers:

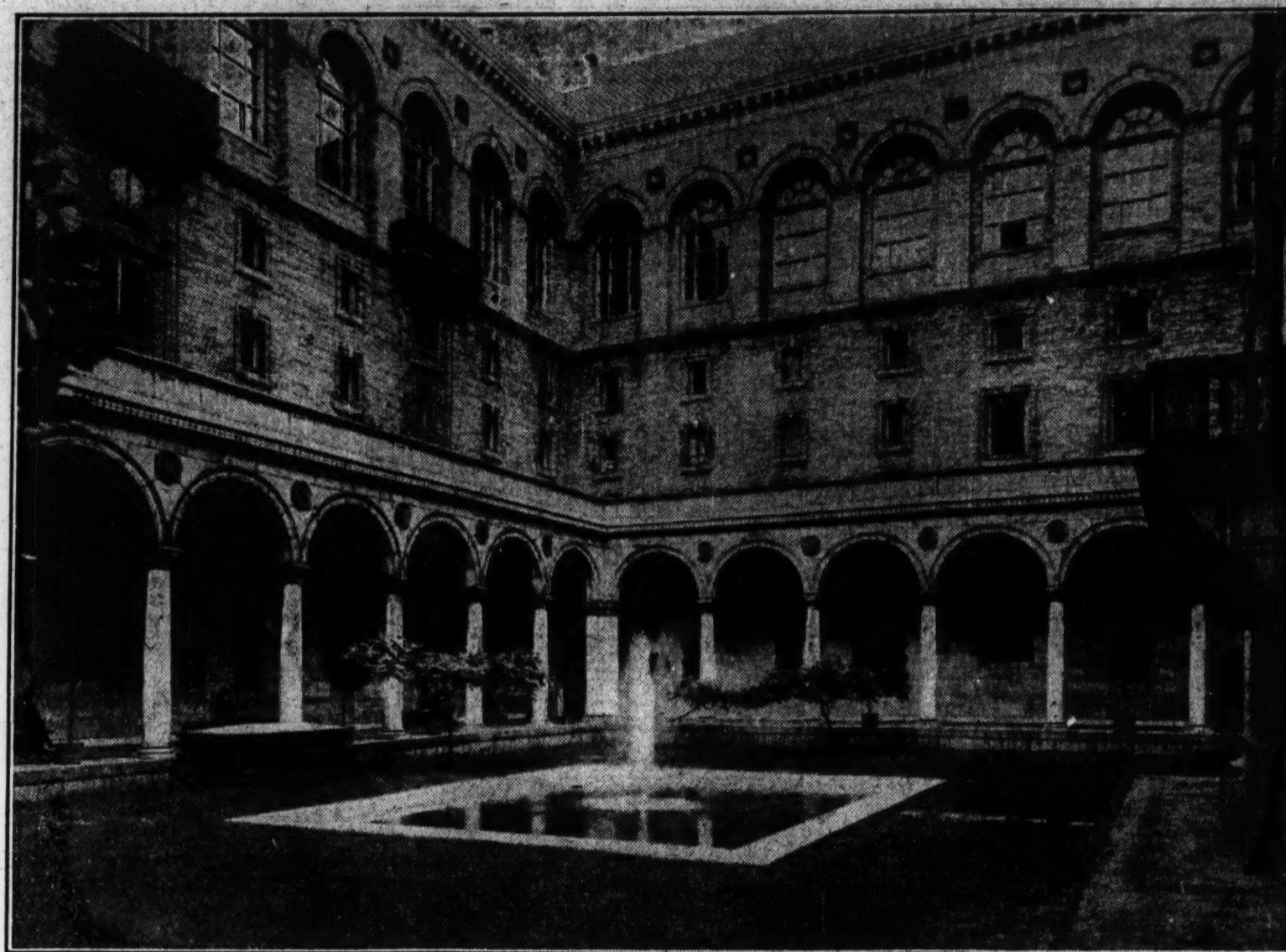
Matter of Patriotism

"Failures in war-time to respond to the call for volunteers casts a stigma upon any community. May the day soon come when failure to send into the teacher-training institutions its proper quota of recruits will likewise be deemed unpatriotic. The teacher is the real maker of history, and no nation can rise above the vision and the character of its teachers.

"These are only a few of the problems that we are here to consider. We are here representing every portion of the Nation. We are here to meet together and to work together. We are here to get inspiration of worthy ideals fostered by common action. We are here, because a country that is worth dying for is worth living intelligently for.

"We are here in the spirit that sent our fathers to these shores. We are here to forget self and to grow in service to the Republic. We are here representing that system of public education by which the Nation has been great.

"We are here to dedicate ourselves anew to the further improvement of that system to the end that education of the people, by the people, and for the people shall make good the glorious promise of democracy."



By staff photographer

LIBRARIANS WANT FEDERAL SUPPORT

Their Institution Is Best Means for Educating Adult Aliens in Citizenship, They Say

bility and the function of the public library to bring to them.

"Whether this be done through school libraries, public libraries, state libraries, traveling libraries, or any combination of such libraries is for each state, county or locality to determine for itself," he said. "We should hold tenaciously to the general proposition that some provision should be made whereby everyone may have easy access to books, leaving each State or locality to determine the methods easiest to control."

National Campaign Urged

Substitution of a definite national campaign for library development for the present haphazard program of natural growth was urged by Joy Elmer Morgan, editor of the Journal of the National Education Association, who spoke on the possibilities of the establishment of adequate library service in the nation.

"In other since educational agency has in proportion to its cost greater undeveloped possibilities than the free public library," he asserted. "In a clearer definition of the responsibility of the federal Government and of the states for the development of adequate policies for library promotion lies much of the hope of future development.

"When education receives primary recognition in the Cabinet of the President, there will follow a period of reorganization of the educational activities of the nation. The divisions and activities of the new Department of Education will be defined. When that time comes the librarians of the nation must be ready to act. They must be ready to present to the Secretary of Education a program for the federal encouragement of libra-

ries. The library forces must have agreed upon the basic principles that underlie such a program of library development and must have a committee of men and women who stand solidly for these principles and who are free to work for them. Such a committee could enlist in behalf of its program the support of many organizations throughout the nation and many leading citizens who stand ready to do battle in behalf of public education.

"Without attempting to go into detail, it will not be amiss to sketch here some of the things that such a committee would obviously be called upon to consider.

Care Is Needed

"In the first place, it would need carefully to define its scope in order to avoid activities and ramifications that would dissipate its energy and influence. Such a committee should be charged with the single and responsible task of determining what measures the National Government should take to encourage the development by the states of genuinely universal free public library service in charge of profes-

sional or trained librarians. Questions of technique, of management, and of organization within the library and within the states should be held in abeyance. They will find ready solution when the first and larger problem has been met. The libraries which are directly maintained by the Federal Government should not come within the jurisdiction of such a committee. They constitute a separate problem, no more related to the primary problem of universal library service than West Point is related to elementary public education.

"Having defined its scope the committee might well consider what measures should be undertaken by the Federal Government to encourage universal library service and how the Government may best be induced to undertake those measures.

"Two possible activities of the Federal Government with relation to libraries are investigation and federal subventions for their encouragement.

"Section 5 of the Towner-Sterling Bill provides for investigation in specified fields, including:

- a. Illiteracy.
 - b. Immigrant education.
 - c. Public school education.
 - d. Physical education.
 - e. Preparation of teachers.
 - f. Higher education.
 - g. Such other fields as in the judgment of the Secretary of Education may require attention and study.
- and such other activities. Free public libraries should also be specified. Perhaps this change can be brought about before the bill is reported out by the committee.

Specific Lines Important

"The importance of having libraries specified lies in the fact that the items specifically mentioned in the bill would first receive consideration by the Secretary of Education as a possible basis for the organization of his department into divisions. There should certainly be a division of libraries charged with responsibility for the investigation of problems relating to the development, financing, organization and administration of libraries in the various states and localities. Such systematic investigations as have been made have been conducted by persons not trained in public library development.

"It is not possible to estimate the enormous loss to education that has resulted from the failure of the Government to bring persistently to the attention of the Nation the best library experience of the various states and localities. Neither is it possible to estimate the impetus that would come to libraries in consequence of the studies that might be made by the Federal Government. That the influence of such studies would be great is indicated by results that have been achieved in other fields of public activity, where careful investigations have been made by experts.

Woman Discusses School Library

Establishment of better book service in the school was also discussed on each phase of the activity, a school program being presented by Miss Martha Pritchard of the Teachers College, Detroit, Mich. State and local problems were discussed respectively by James I. Wyer Jr., director of the state library, Albany, N. Y., and Miss Sarah B. Askew of the Public Library Commission, Trenton, N. J.

The Monitor's Appeal to Educators

EDUCATORS everywhere are interested in The Christian Science Monitor. This is because the Monitor is making an appeal to anyone who is a student of the world's activities, viewed in their broadest light. Expressions of appreciation are being constantly received from school and college officials explaining how valuable the Monitor is to them in their work and how important it is to the teaching profession as a whole.

For example, the president of a college in New Hampshire has this to say:

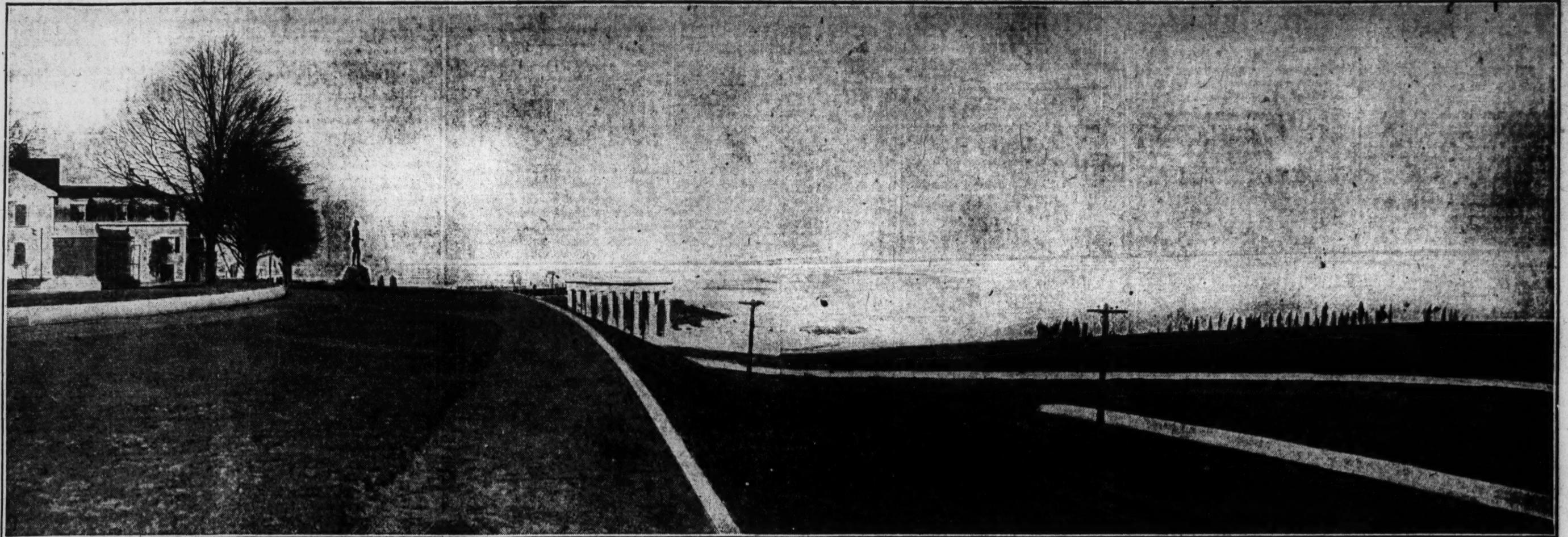
"I think that the value of such an editorial policy and such editorial writing as is habitual in the Monitor cannot be overestimated, and I both highly value the influence of these editorials and appreciate the policy which makes them possible."

A college professor in Princeton, N. J., has written as follows with reference to a certain article dealing with a subject in which he was particularly interested:

"I find the article to be very much more accurate than such descriptions usually are."

The Monitor, without a doubt, occupies a unique place in daily journalism, because it records the truth about the happenings of the world without bias or partisanship, and without fear or prejudice. Its features are of unusual interest and its editorials wide in their scope.

AN IDEAL CAMP FOR BOYS
CAMP ROPIOA
ON LONG LAKE
in Harrison, Maine
Apply Geo. A. Stanley, Ridgewood, N. J.



Plymouth Shore Line Restored as Nearly as Possible to Condition in Which It Was When Pilgrims Landed in 1620. In the Center of Picture Stands Plymouth Rock, Sheltered by the Portico Erected by the National Society of Colonial Dames of America. To the Left, on the Crest of Cole's Hill, Is the Statue of the Indian Chief, Massasoit, by Cyrus E. Dallin. Further to the Left Is the Monument to the Pilgrims Who Succumbed to the Rigors of the First Winter.

PLYMOUTH RESTORATION WORK FINISHED AS TEACHERS ARRIVE

Changed Appearance of Water Front Marked With Completion of Undertaking by the State

PLYMOUTH, Mass., July 4 (Special Correspondence) — Although the tercentenary of the landing of the Pilgrims was celebrated last year restoration of the shore front to nearly the conditions that obtained when the little band of men and women first stepped foot on Plymouth Rock has just been completed and the hundreds of teachers, attending the National Education Association in Boston, who are journeying daily to this town this week, are viewing the complete results of the work accomplished by the commission appointed by the Governor to expend the funds appropriated by the State.

Of course the object of chief interest to the visiting teachers is Plymouth Rock, the granite block on which the first settlers are said to have stepped in landing on the shores of New England. During the tercentenary last year, attended by many thousands of people, Plymouth Rock did not get its full value in interest, for, at that time, it was in transition from one of the various spots in Plymouth in which it has been exhibited, back to its original position on top of the buried portion of the stone, which has always lain in the sand on the exact spot where the Pilgrims landed.

The Colonial Dames of America, since last summer, have had placed in position the dignified and beautiful canopy which will probably for a century at least top the rock, protecting it from the ravages of the elements and making a quiet, shady spot for tourists to view this venerable treasure of history. The rock is the center of a stretch of greensward and granolithic walks, laid out by the State since last summer and to be kept forever as a state reservation, permanently surrounding by public grounds the rock that is revered as naught else in America with the exception of the flag.

Water Front Beautiful

The water front of this town is very beautiful now, the old parade ground used as a pageant stage last summer and the automobile parking space on the other side of the rock, being covered with grass, walks and shrubbery. Back of the rock, and surrounded in the center of its peak by the heroic statue of Massasoit, the Indian friend of the Pilgrims, is Cole's Hill, the first land seen by the Pilgrims when approaching these shores. The statue was made by Cyrus Dallin, the famous sculptor of Indians, of Arlington, Mass., and depicts the noble chieftain gazing out to sea, with the peace pipe laid over his left arm and his war knife slung at his back.

Some people who visit Plymouth seem to doubt the fact that Plymouth Rock is the stone on which the Pilgrims first touched the shores of this country, but ancient records refer to it as an object of prominence on the Plymouth shore. Thomas Faunce, an elder of the church, who lived until 1746 and who was the son of John Faunce, who came over in the Ann in 1623, attested to the authenticity of the rock when he visited the spot at 95 years of age and related the history of the rock as told him by his father and contemporary Pilgrims. In the presence of many witnesses he declared it to be the rock on which the forefathers landed in 1620.

The upper portion of Plymouth Rock, was for 106 years separated from the original rock and during this long period occupied localities remote from its original resting place. In 1774, during the series of events leading to the Revolution, an attempt to raise the rock for transportation to Town Square, disclosed the fact that the upper portion had become separated from the lower. The upper portion was taken to the square where it was deposited at the foot of a liberty pole from which flew a flag with the motto, "Liberty or Death." It remained there until 1834, when at a July Fourth celebration, it was carried in procession to Pilgrim Hall and deposited in the front area, later being inclosed by an iron fence. Here the upper portion of the historic piece of granite remained forty-six years, its position so far away from the water

Educational Etchings

MISS OLIVE M. JONES in her argument favoring professional training of teachers in city schools cites the instance of a young teacher who assured her pupils that it was possible to grow rice and cotton in the south not only because the south was warm but, because it was "located in the torrid zone."

The hospitality and house privileges of the Young Men's Christian Union are offered men and women delegates to the convention. A hostess in attendance in the hostess room of the building, adjoining the Hotel Tournai, and from 8:30 a. m. to 10:30 p. m. daily the library and other rooms are accessible.

A cheerful welcome of his own was devised by the exhibitor of school pianos. He busily played at intervals a song about the glories of Georgia.

Is the inference that educators are too serious to consider things like sandwiches and ice cream of importance to be drawn from the fact that there are no luncheon booths in Mechanics Building during this convention? Someone remarked "Queer. They have them at the automobile and dog shows."

In the hallways of the Brunswick the soft drawl of the south is particularly noticeable, as there are a large number of Florida delegates staying at the hotel. Among them are William N. Sheats, state superintendent of public instruction; R. L. Turner, state rural inspector; S. Phillips, state director of vocational education; F. A. Hathaway, Mrs. Kate Crook, Miss Lena Gould, and Miss Amelia Kendall.

The difficulties of daylight saving time have been extending to the meetings of the convention. Some of the delegates say they not only have to keep a stern grip on their guide books and programs but have to remember whether 2 o'clock on the program means 2 o'clock by their watches or 3, and that it is a job.

Finding the proverbial needle is as hard a play compared to locating some of the delegates at the convention. After the bureau of registration and the housing bureau have neatly ac-

curredly, and rapidly card indexed them, some of the delegates seem to vanish off the face of the earth. Much good natured banter as to their respective efficiency results from the rivalry of the bureau of registration and the housing bureau in aiding interested persons to find visitors.

Members of a committee meeting Tuesday to outline the report for the general meeting of the organization, were apparently somewhat intimidated by the presence of a lone reporter who conscientiously drew out paper and pencil and prepared to make notes of the deliberations. As soon as the chairman realized there was a stranger sitting in on the gathering, she politely announced that representatives of the press were not desired. So the lone reporter folded his paper, put his pencil away and appreciated the half holiday inadvertently given him.

The committee room behind the registration headquarters might be the gathering place of the affiliated Auctioneers from the racket there is there at all hours.

Noted among former presidents of the association present are Fred M. Hunter, superintendent of schools, Oakland, Cal.; Josephine Corliss Preston, state superintendent, Olympia, Wash.; George D. Strayer, Teachers College, Columbia University; David E. Johnson, president of Winthrop Normal and Industrial School, Rock Hill, South Carolina; Carroll G. Pearce, president of Milwaukee State Normal School; Milwaukee, Wis.; and Mrs. Mary C. C. Bradford, formerly state superintendent in Colorado.

"What was I going to ask you?" inquired a woman at the information booth in Mechanics Building where men teachers from Boston schools are renewing their conviction that women are the greatest question askers known. Perhaps the foregoing question was one of those which led to complaints which have been heard round about to the effect that the information men are not as obliging as they might be. And another "I want to get hold of John Smith. Yes, I know he is registered at that hotel, but he's gone out. What I want you to tell me is where he is now."

the housing bureau have neatly ac-

sword of the equally famous chieftain of the Pilgrims. There are, also, fragments of a quilt which belonged to his wife, Rose, and a specimen of a "sampler" worked by his daughter Lorea in 1653. The sword of Myles Standish is one of the most valuable of the articles in Pilgrim Hall. It is covered with Arabic inscriptions, which, interpreted by an Arabian savant from Jerusalem, shows that the sword probably dates back two or three centuries before the Christian era and may be much older. It was captured from the Persians at Jerusalem in 637 by the Saracens and it is probable that the famous blade came down to Captain Standish from the Crusaders.

Another object of great interest in Plymouth is the national monument to our forefathers, which stands on a hill overlooking the town. The money for its erection was contributed by over 11,000 people in the United States and from other countries. It is said to be the largest piece of granite statuary in the world. The total height of the monument is 81 feet. The inscription on the front of the monument reads: "National Monument to the Forefathers. Erected by grateful people in remembrance of their labors, sacrifices, and sufferings for the cause of civil and religious liberty."

There are many, many other things of interest to see in Plymouth vastly engaging to anyone who is filled with patriotic zeal to know and feel all that the Pilgrims had to undergo in settling this country. Many people spend weeks in the town, hardly moving out from a half-mile square of territory, and are instructed and entertained by historical sight seeing all of the time.

The new canopy over Plymouth Rock and the new granite front to Pilgrim Hall, together with the beautiful garden, open to visitors, which stands behind the latter building, have made Plymouth an almost perfect museum of historical structures and objects.

Educational Etchings

curately, and rapidly card indexed them, some of the delegates seem to vanish off the face of the earth. Much good natured banter as to their respective efficiency results from the rivalry of the bureau of registration and the housing bureau in aiding interested persons to find visitors.

Members of a committee meeting Tuesday to outline the report for the general meeting of the organization, were apparently somewhat intimidated by the presence of a lone reporter who conscientiously drew out paper and pencil and prepared to make notes of the deliberations. As soon as the chairman realized there was a stranger sitting in on the gathering, she politely announced that representatives of the press were not desired. So the lone reporter folded his paper, put his pencil away and appreciated the half holiday inadvertently given him.

The committee room behind the registration headquarters might be the gathering place of the affiliated Auctioneers from the racket there is there at all hours.

Noted among former presidents of the association present are Fred M. Hunter, superintendent of schools, Oakland, Cal.; Josephine Corliss Preston, state superintendent, Olympia, Wash.; George D. Strayer, Teachers College, Columbia University; David E. Johnson, president of Winthrop Normal and Industrial School, Rock Hill, South Carolina; Carroll G. Pearce, president of Milwaukee State Normal School; Milwaukee, Wis.; and Mrs. Mary C. C. Bradford, formerly state superintendent in Colorado.

"What was I going to ask you?" inquired a woman at the information booth in Mechanics Building where men teachers from Boston schools are renewing their conviction that women are the greatest question askers known. Perhaps the foregoing question was one of those which led to complaints which have been heard round about to the effect that the information men are not as obliging as they might be. And another "I want to get hold of John Smith. Yes, I know he is registered at that hotel, but he's gone out. What I want you to tell me is where he is now."

the housing bureau have neatly ac-

"AIDS TO TEACHERS" ARE FOUND IN MECHANICS HALL EXHIBITS

New Ideas for Equipment and Books and New Methods of Instruction Prove of Deep Interest

The exhibits in Mechanics Hall might be called "aids to teachers," for at each booth the visiting delegates to the National Education Association conference find concrete examples of ways in which to improve their profession; either in ideas for equipment and books for the schoolroom, or by new methods of teaching. Judging by the numbers of notes the delegates take, as they wander from the commercial exhibits in the booths down to the Hawaiian exhibit on the balcony, thousands of children throughout the United States will benefit by these exhibits.

Children of Hawaii are nothing if not versatile. That impression is gained after a careful examination of the exhibit from the Hawaiian Islands, which exhibit is attractively arranged in the balcony. Specimens of handwork, such as strings of beads, as well as posters, in attractive Oriental colors and lettering, 15-minute sketches from life, water color, and pen and ink; and, most interesting of all, a set of miniature furniture.

Short History of Hawaii
"From the pupils of Kahuku School, Oahu, to the pupils in a School in Switzerland," runs the inscription on a portfolio letter which contains pictures of Hawaii, a map on the inside cover-page showing its position geographically, and a short history of the island. The whole thing indicates on the part of the pupils in that Hawaiian school a desire to know more of the children in other lands, to tell them something of their own land, of which they are so justly proud, and to come into personal contact.

Evidently the children of Hawaii take a keen interest in the industries of their country. Lying on the table beside the portfolio letter to Switzerland is another portfolio nicely bound, well illustrated, and giving full particulars about sugar and the sugar industry. Another portfolio explained all about the guava.

An aid to English, prepared monthly by the eighth grade of the Central Grammar School in Honolulu, so another rather large portfolio is called on the title page. Inside, the arrangement, the English, and the editorial comments would do credit to grammar school students any where. Kipling, Tennyson, Emerson and Longfellow seem to be favorites among the children of Hawaii. "Poets Among the Grasses" is the name for a booklet prepared by the literature class of grade eight, Central Grammar School. The book contains poems by different American and English authors, with pressed grasses and flowers to illustrate each poem.

Good Commercial Exhibits

Perhaps the commercial booth which occasions the most comment is that of the Keystone View Company, showing how geography may be taught by the use of lantern slides thrown on the screen in daylight, and in a

A Good T' ought

Make your trip easy by taking Travelers' Cheques with you.

This relieves you of the responsibility of having large sums of money in your possession.

The Munsey Trust Company
Munsey Building
Pennsylvania Avenue, Between 18th and 14th Streets, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Maison Gustave
N. L. DAVIS, President
Tabies' Hair Dresser
MARCEL-WAVING SHAMPOOING
707 18th & Col. Rd. Col. 5555
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Budd's
100 and Company Co.
707 18th & Col. Rd. Col. 5555
WASHINGTON, D. C.

ICE CREAM
That has been a standard of quality excellence for over 31 years.
BUDD'S
707 18th & Col. Rd. Col. 5555
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Kilkare Inn
812 1/2 VT. AVE. N. W. WASHN. D. C.
Opposite War Risk. One block from White House
Breakfast and Lunch 7:30 to 3
Home of Home Cooked Foods
Cakes, Pies and Reception Sandwiches to order.
Phone Franklin 5657

Perfect
EXCLUSIVE FASHIONS FOR WOMEN
Gowns, Wraps, Furs, Millinery and Novelties

Woodward & Lothrop
10th, 11th, F and G Streets
WASHINGTON, D. C.

W. & L. Special Golf Clubs, \$2.50
Finely modeled and equally well made—especially for us and specially priced by us.

Hornet Golf Balls, 65c, \$3.50, half dozen
An English Ball far better than generally obtainable at this price.

Sporting Goods, Fourth Floor

A Shop of Individuality
eddy

Laundry Dyeing
DRI CLEANING
CARPET CLEANING
ORIENTAL RUGS A SPECIALTY
Main Office and Plant 712-731 Lamont St.
Branches
Arden Blvd., 14th St. and Park Road
2125 1/2 St., Pleasant St., M. W.
Washington, D. C. Col. 8010-8011-8012-8013

**DRY CLEANING
CARPET CLEANING
ORIENTAL RUGS A SPECIALTY
Main Office and Plant 712-731 Lamont St.
Branches
Arden Blvd., 14th St. and Park Road
2125 1/2 St., Pleasant St., M. W.
Washington, D. C. Col. 8010-8011-8012-8013**

Blossom Inn
1230 H. St., N. W.
and 1215 N. Y. Ave.
Washington's Brand-New Cafeteria
FRANK P. FENWICK

moore's **craft shop**
Printers Engravers
1230 G St., N. W. WASHINGTON, D. C.

Antiques — Reproductions
Furniture, Jewelry, Mirrors, Curios, Old China, Art Objects, Fireplaces and other Brass

A. F. ARNOLD
1230 G St., N. W. WASHINGTON, D. C.

GARDENING GIVES SCHOOLS IDEAL NATURE STUDY COURSES

Practical and Theoretical Aspects of Work Discussed by Teachers' Organizations

Discussion of the relation of gardening and nature study as well as of methods of solving some practical garden problems characterized the meeting of the National Council of Supervisors of Nature Study and Gardening this afternoon in Horticultural Hall. Representatives from various cities explained how they had worked out the relationship problem.

"Gardening was a part of the curriculum of many private schools, but not of the public schools of Boston until 1916," said Thomas P. Dooley of the West Roxbury High School. "Boston is now one of the leaders in garden work, and the teaching of gardening in the elementary grades is well established," he said. "The aim of gardening is to increase the child's powers of appreciation, promote general intelligence, and develop an understanding of the practical application of nature study."

Experimenting Helps

"Nature study as it logically applied to gardening deals with simple realities. It is unwise to think of teaching gardening without a few simple experiments. Nature study in the Boston schools has recently been revised in accordance with the project point of view. Teachers now use materials in the school room, and by means of a few simple problems having to do with sunlight, the ideal soil and so on, are able to develop a very practical point of view."

Both the practical and theoretical aspects of school gardening were discussed at the meeting of the School Garden Association of America Monday afternoon at the New England Conservatory of Music. The main topic of the meeting was "The Development of School Gardening in America."

The first requirement of a successful garden teacher, said Miss Mabel E. Turner, secretary of the Massachusetts branch of the National Council, "is a deep love for growing things and for all of the outdoors. The second is an understanding of children. The teacher has no desk at which to hold them down and must depend upon the interest which he can create for them in their work."

Optimism Essential

"The teacher must also have had some practical experience in the growing of garden crops, preferably real farm experience. Lastly, he must be an optimist. The pessimist has no

place in a school garden or in any other garden."

He who plants a seed beneath the sod And waits to see it push away the cold Desires in God.

And his trust is the biggest and most essential requirement of a good garden teacher."

Home and school gardens provide lessons in good business practices, according to E. K. Thomas of the Rhode Island Trust Company, Providence, R. I., formerly supervisor of the extension schools in that state, discussing the value of gardening from a practical point of view.

"When a borrower is looking for credit, three factors have to be considered," said Mr. Thomas, "the first of which is his character. The second is industry, and the third is ability to direct that industry. When these three are of the first order, the borrower is not a credit risk but a credit investment."

"From this standpoint school and home gardens are valuable because they offer opportunities to those in charge to inculcate in the minds of boys and girls that they cannot get something for nothing, and that they cannot get a big reward in a short time. Gardening teaches that success is only attained by systematic effort."

Balanced Program Important

Miss L. Gertrude Howe of the May Hemenway School, Boston, who spoke on "The School Garden," Centre for Occupation, Recreation, Inspiration," emphasized the importance of a balanced program for children with active minds, especially during the summer.

At the close of her address she presented Mrs. J. Hungerford Milbank of Freeport, New York, who read a recent poem of her own called:

"THROB O' THE MORNING"

Open the windows, Dearie, and let in the luscious air.

Twinkly, twinkly, comes your hair—
Twinkly, bairns with delight your weary eyes,

Till you see that life is fair.

Come out in the early morning on the dew-bejeweled lea.

Heart-sing in that glorious trio—

Of nature, and you, and me.

The birds and the grasses shall join us

And the deep, slow-murmuring sea.

Ah, oh, the throb o' the morning—

How it creeps into the blood;

Not like the sun-mad dance of noon
Nor like the moonlight's plaintive mood—

There's a pulse and a power that is all its own.

Like a whispering kiss—from God."

EXPERTS DISCUSS HOME ECONOMICS

Relation of Study to Program of the School Is Considered.

The fact that home economics as taught and carried out in various schools of the United States is much broader in scope than mere sewing and cooking, was brought out in reports, papers, and discussions made by delegates and visitors to the convention of the National Education Association at a department meeting of the American Home Economics Association, held at Perkins Hall, 264 Boylston Street, this afternoon.

The meeting was conducted under the auspices of the New England branch of the association, whose president, Miss Antoinette Root of Simmons College, arranged the program. Mrs. Horace A. Skilton of Cambridge, formerly agent for teachers' training under the State Board of Education, presided in the absence of Miss Root.

The relation of home economics to the high school program and the responsibility of superintendents, principals, supervisors and teachers of home economics in the choice of material presented, were points stressed in papers read by George A. Works, professor of rural education in the department of rural and vocational education in Cornell University, and by Miss Edna N. White, director of the Merrill Palmer School of Detroit, Mich., an institution heavily endowed and which has spent large sums of money in research.

Charles K. Moulton, principal of the B. M. C. Durfee High School, Fall River, told of experimental work in home economics being done in his school while Miss S. Helen Bridge of the Harvard University Graduate School of Education, talked on home economics in general.

Frank W. Wright, director, division of elementary and secondary education and normal schools, State Board of Education, led a general discussion on the subject. The discussion touched upon the housing problem, food, clothing, the care of children and their welfare, and its relation to the community, as well as upon legislation in which the association is especially interested. It was reported that the New England division of the association now numbers about 600 members. Refreshments were served following the meeting.

STATE IS PREPARING TO RESCUE TEACHERS

CONCORD, N. H., July 5 (Special)—New Hampshire school officials have made arrangements to entertain the National Association members who are meeting in Boston, with a trip through the scenic attractions of the Granite State next Friday. Gov. Albert O. Brown will welcome the delegates, and Huntley N. Spaulding, chairman of the State Board of Education, assisted by members of the state board, will act as their escorts.

They are expected to arrive from Portland, Me., Friday morning at North Conway. From there they will be taken by automobile through the White Mountain notches to Berlin, Orton B. Brown of the State Board of Education and the Berlin Chamber of Commerce will take the party through the paper mills Friday afternoon.

CHANGES PROPOSED IN LOWER GRADES

Committee Recommends Revision of Elementary Courses Throughout Schools

WAGES OF OFFICERS OF SHIPPING BOARD RAISED 20 PER CENT

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 5—An advance of about 20 per cent in the wage scale for officers on passenger vessels of the Shipping Board will take effect today as the result of an agreement reached at a recent conference between officials of the Shipping Board and representatives of the officers' associations. At that time, it was pointed out that officers on privately owned passenger vessels were receiving more pay, thus drawing the highest type of officer to the private concerns.

The new scale provides for five different classifications. Officers of the Leviathan will get from \$7500 a year for the master down to \$2000 a year for fourth officer. The master of the George Washington will receive \$6500 a year and that of the America \$6000. Skippers of the 535-foot vessels will draw \$5000 a year, and those on 522-foot vessels, \$4500. The range of salaries for the other officers will be on the same scale as those of the Leviathan.

EXTRA-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES LAUDED

Department of Secondary Education Told of Their Value in Building Up Student Morale

Conservation Lessons

"If there is one thing America needs to do it is to train the children to conserve the natural resources of the country," said Howard R. Driggs. He recommended the general introduction of courses in natural science "to get children to study nature as a patriotic duty in helping preserve the great natural resources of the nation."

The advantages of training in arithmetic were outlined by Miss Georgia Alexander. This study, she said, teaches measurements and facts needed in everyday life, shows the student why a certain process gives a certain result, and strengthens the power to imagine a situation and see relationships. In this subject accuracy should be placed first and speed should be made a secondary aim, she declared.

Religion and the Schools

Miss Blake gave the report on "Training for Parenthood" in the absence of Miss Elizabeth A. Woodward. This training, which is not the teaching of sex hygiene, belongs in the first six years of the school curriculum because a majority of the pupils withdraw before they reach high school, Miss Blake said, adding that the training is especially needed among the children of the foreign born.

Mr. Fretwell said in part:

"The public and professionally trained school leaders are increasingly recognizing the contribution that extra-curricular activities may make in training secondary school pupils in citizenship. In the recent Baltimore and the Philadelphia high school surveys this phase of school life has had serious consideration.

"The courses of study and the methods of teaching can make their great contribution to training in citizenship, but the whole field of extra-curricular activities is peculiarly rich because of the keen interest of the pupils, and because of the opportunity for the pupils participating in directing their own affairs.

"The present movement in the organization and direction of the extra-curricular activities of our secondary schools is not concerned with so-called 'Pupil Self-Government,' but it is seriously concerned with pupil participation in organizing and developing these activities. It takes wiser and better-trained teachers and school principals to arrange the school situation so that pupils can and do participate in directing their own affairs.

Mr. Fretwell said in part:

"The public and professionally trained school leaders are increasingly recognizing the contribution that extra-curricular activities may make in training secondary school pupils in citizenship. In the recent Baltimore and the Philadelphia high school surveys this phase of school life has had serious consideration.

"The courses of study and the methods of teaching can make their great contribution to training in citizenship, but the whole field of extra-curricular activities is peculiarly rich because of the keen interest of the pupils, and because of the opportunity for the pupils participating in directing their own affairs.

"The present movement in the organization and direction of the extra-curricular activities of our secondary schools is not concerned with so-called 'Pupil Self-Government,' but it is seriously concerned with pupil participation in organizing and developing these activities. It takes wiser and better-trained teachers and school principals to arrange the school situation so that pupils can and do participate in directing their own affairs.

Mr. Fretwell said in part:

"The public and professionally trained school leaders are increasingly recognizing the contribution that extra-curricular activities may make in training secondary school pupils in citizenship. In the recent Baltimore and the Philadelphia high school surveys this phase of school life has had serious consideration.

"The courses of study and the methods of teaching can make their great contribution to training in citizenship, but the whole field of extra-curricular activities is peculiarly rich because of the keen interest of the pupils, and because of the opportunity for the pupils participating in directing their own affairs.

"The present movement in the organization and direction of the extra-curricular activities of our secondary schools is not concerned with so-called 'Pupil Self-Government,' but it is seriously concerned with pupil participation in organizing and developing these activities. It takes wiser and better-trained teachers and school principals to arrange the school situation so that pupils can and do participate in directing their own affairs.

Mr. Fretwell said in part:

"The public and professionally trained school leaders are increasingly recognizing the contribution that extra-curricular activities may make in training secondary school pupils in citizenship. In the recent Baltimore and the Philadelphia high school surveys this phase of school life has had serious consideration.

"The courses of study and the methods of teaching can make their great contribution to training in citizenship, but the whole field of extra-curricular activities is peculiarly rich because of the keen interest of the pupils, and because of the opportunity for the pupils participating in directing their own affairs.

Mr. Fretwell said in part:

"The public and professionally trained school leaders are increasingly recognizing the contribution that extra-curricular activities may make in training secondary school pupils in citizenship. In the recent Baltimore and the Philadelphia high school surveys this phase of school life has had serious consideration.

"The courses of study and the methods of teaching can make their great contribution to training in citizenship, but the whole field of extra-curricular activities is peculiarly rich because of the keen interest of the pupils, and because of the opportunity for the pupils participating in directing their own affairs.

Mr. Fretwell said in part:

"The public and professionally trained school leaders are increasingly recognizing the contribution that extra-curricular activities may make in training secondary school pupils in citizenship. In the recent Baltimore and the Philadelphia high school surveys this phase of school life has had serious consideration.

"The courses of study and the methods of teaching can make their great contribution to training in citizenship, but the whole field of extra-curricular activities is peculiarly rich because of the keen interest of the pupils, and because of the opportunity for the pupils participating in directing their own affairs.

COUNTRY SCHOOLS PRESENT PROBLEM

Plans Being Formulated for Elimination of the One-Teacher Type

At this afternoon's meeting of the department of rural education of the National Educational Association, held in Jordan Hall at the Conservatory of Music, the vital importance of the question of rural education as a national problem was discussed.

Miss Mabel Carney, secretary of the department, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor just before the meeting, brought out some interesting figures when asked about the number of rural schools in the United States. She said:

"Actual census gathered by Columbia University department of rural education showed there were 210,000 rural schools of the one- or two-teacher type. That there were 170,000 rural schools which should be consolidated, but that consolidation was not practical, in about 70,000 schools. These being in the mountainous districts or remote settlements with poor communications."

The first speaker of the regular meeting, Lee L. Driver, director State Bureau Rural Education, Pennsylvania, in a short address told of practical methods of consolidation for that type of school district where such a plan was feasible.

Miss Fannie M. Dunn, of Columbia University, presented the results of her investigations of the 70,000 rural schools which it was not practical to consolidate.

200,000 One Teacher Schools

"The cult of the little red schoolhouse has been a serious obstacle to educational progress," declared Miss Dunn. "To what extent is that cult justifiable?" she continued. "And what may be expected in the future of the one-teacher school?

"In spite of emphasis on consolidation for the last quarter of a century, nearly 200,000 one-teacher schools remain in the United States. This number, we hope to reduce to 40,000."

"Since so large a proportion of our population is now receiving its education in schools of this type, and since it appears that a considerable number will continue to depend upon them, it is proper to consider them as a distinct agency of education, rather than to ignore and neglect them in our constructive programs."

"It is urgently important to consider their contribution to education in the past, and their potentialities and limitations as educational agencies for the future. When all has been done that can be done in the way of reorganization or invention of new materials and methods of instruction and supervision for these small rural schools, when their potentialities have been realized, and when their limitations have been counteracted, we must ask wherein lies the future service of the one-teacher school. Under what conditions, finally, should it be permitted to persist?"

Tributes to Miss Williams

Miss Mabel Carney briefly announced a change in the program, introduced Miss Ruby Batt, of Shelby County, Tennessee, and stated that the remainder of the time would be used to honor Miss Charl Ormond Williams, the national president of the association, and a member of the Department of Rural Education.

Miss Batt said that in her position as president of the Shelby County Teachers Association she had had unusual opportunity to observe the splendid results obtained by the Rural Education Department under the leadership of Miss Williams. Dr. A. O. Thomas of Maine was next introduced. He paid a graceful tribute to Miss Williams as having within a very short time and from a remote region achieved a national reputation as a leader of educational movements.

A special showing was made of a film illustrating the work of the rural schools in Delaware. Miss Ins. G. Barnes explained the nature of the work and pointed out the essential topics shown by the photographs.

The closing number was a musical feature in honor of Miss Williams, 45 of the teachers of Shelby County, Tenn., singing a number of songs. Shelby is Miss Williams' home county. A special meeting of the Department of Education called immediately following the close of the regular program formulated a plan for a campaign to unite the rural educational departments. This was to be done through the Journal of Education.

MIDDLE STATES TEACHERS MEET

Speaker Urges Hearers to Support N. E. A. Ideals

Loyalty of teachers of the middle states to the National Education Association and the cause of education in the United States was pledged by Dr. George D. Strayer at a luncheon attended by 200 teachers from these states in the Hotel Lenox yesterday. Dr. Strayer emphasized the growing interest in national education as evidenced by the rapid growth in membership of the National Education Association, and urged the teachers to stand firmly for the ideals of the association, which he described as a square deal for every boy and girl in the land.

Mrs. Josephine C. Preston expressed her gratitude for the opportunity of attending a convention held in New England and declared she would go home a better American citizen as a result of the meeting.

A message from the Pacific coast was brought by Dr. Fred M. Hunter, California, who called attention to the increased activity in the promulgation of educational ideals in the United States.

Speakers today included Victor A. Olander, secretary of the Illinois State Federation of Labor; John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor; Miss Marion Lyons, president of the Chicago Federation of Women High School Teachers; and Leo R. Kling, president of the Chicago Federation of Men Teachers.

GERMAN TRADE GAINS

WASHINGTON, July 5—Exports to Germany from the United States increased for May nearly \$8,000,000, compared with May, 1921, and imports from Germany increased more than \$2,000,000.

STANDARDIZATION COMMITTEE ARRANGING IMPORTANT EXHIBIT

Survey of Schoolhouses in United States of Deep Interest to Educators and Students Alike

The exhibit of schoolhouses includes the plans and the pictures, which is to be seen in the gymnasium of the Boston Latin School, Huntington Avenue, corner of Longwood Avenue, Boston, this week under the auspices of

FREEDOM FROM POLITICS IS DECLARED TO RURAL SCHOOL SYSTEM

(Continued from Page 1)

dent of the association on behalf of the national organization.

Equality of Opportunity

Mr. Sims said: "The objective of all efforts made in the improvement of rural education must be, if we are true to our American ideals, that the educational opportunities provided for the rural children, nearly one-half of our school population, be made equivalent to those offered to children in the most favored urban communities.

To elevate the rural schools to this standard means the arousing of an intelligent and constructive interest among our rural people in the education of their own children at home. While many find this opportunity elsewhere, there should be no abridgement of local opportunity for all of the rural children. Rural people must not rest satisfied with inferior educational facilities, and without such arousal and its dynamic reaction but little progress can be made.

Since many rural communities cannot, owing to their relatively small assessed valuation, the substitution of a larger taxation and administrative unit is imperative. This larger unit would distribute the burden of taxation as the larger unit contributes from larger sources of taxable wealth. Then, too, to elevate the rural school to the higher plane of efficiency it ought to occupy a stream of contributions from state and national reser-

vours should flow into the local treasury.

"The teacher is, so is the school. The rural teacher, having one of the most difficult tasks in the educational field, must have special training, and special facilities must be created to train them. The great majority of rural teachers lack the maturity, experience, and training to fit them for rural teaching.

"Young people will not prepare for this work as long as the salaries paid them are less than the wages of unskilled labor. Rural schools will never get more than they are willing to pay for. Better salaries and a more attractive and satisfying life are at the bottom of any wide improvement. The best of our young men and women must be brought into this field. The state can well afford to offer scholarships to train worthy young people for rural leadership.

"The one-room school does not and cannot give adequate training to its pupils. The true solution will be found in the establishment of consolidated schools and rural high schools, as such schools extend and enlarge the circle of local effort and create the educational facilities at home which will give to the rural boys and girls the opportunity to secure a high school education, and thus bring about the consummation so greatly to be desired—equality of educational opportunity for all of the children of America, rural as well as urban."

Mr. Driver Describes Problems and Aims Making Up Activities of Superintendents

Lee L. Driver, director of the Bureau of Rural Education, Harrisburg, Pa., chairman of the Committee on County Superintendents' problems, said: "One does not study the rural school problem long until he becomes convinced that its success or failure centers in and around the office of the county superintendent. The history of the office of the county superintendent is one of unusual interest because it is the outgrowth of peculiar evolution. The original unit of school administration being the local one-room school, the authority of its control naturally surrounded that one small unit.

"It became evident in progressive states that the local unit was not the proper one for school administration. It also became evident that it was necessary to have an organization of a larger unit even though the control remained in the smaller section. This led to the organization of the office of county superintendent, the county being the logical unit for such administration.

Powerful Leaders Needed

"The placing of any authority, or control, in any way other than that of the small local unit naturally brought on the opposition of those in local control. Immediately the spirit of selfishness and fear of the loss of personal control became evident. Only by the strong effort of real leaders was any reform brought about. In many states the office was practically ignored in every particular except those specified by law.

"With additional duties and powers placed upon the county superintendent, we have found a gradual growth in the way of qualifications from a lack of special training, almost to the degree of ignorance, to that of a highly specialized official. Even today we have two extremes, from some states requiring little or no special training to those requiring a college, or normal-school graduation, with one or two years professional training.

"No school official has a more difficult task either in administration or supervision. The remoteness of his schools, oftentimes almost inaccessible, the lack of contact with his teachers, the handicap in the placement of authority, all contribute to the difficulties in the solution of his problem. The successful superintendent must understand the rural mind and the people of his particular country. He must be fearless enough to attack his problem in the face of opposition, promoted and encouraged by every known objection.

Wide Field of Requirements

"He must understand the value of vocational education and appreciate the difficulties of installing the equipment for it. He must have a working knowledge of school architecture, heating, and ventilation. He must have a high knowledge of civics not only as it affects his local community but as the community will be affected by its relation to the greater unit. In fact, he must have a real vision and be able to inspire his teachers, pupils and parents with the same zeal and fervor that he himself has. On the other hand students of rural education are practically agreed that the rural schools cannot come into their own until the county superintendent shall be the one who is especially trained academically and professionally.

"The county superintendent must be able to work out and devise a program suitable for the particular needs of his teachers. He must be a leader in the enforcement of the compulsory attendance laws. His office becomes too often political spoils and qualification and professional standing count for little when stacked up against the desire to give some deserving partisan a job.

"Seemingly the only protection against conditions of this kind is a restrictive educational qualification. This, of course, is a very difficult thing

Mr. Carlson Pleads for Teachers' Annuity Supported by District, State and Nation

In the report of Philip E. Carlson, president of the Minnesota Education Association, Minneapolis, Mr. Carlson sketched the history of the Salaries, its establishment by the National Education Association two years ago in Salt Lake City, Utah. "I believe the

Federal Government, State Government and every local district should be asked to contribute to funds for the purchase of an annuity, and I firmly believe that the Federal Government should take care of accrued liabilities for present indigent teachers," said Mr. Carlson.

"We want a retirement system in every state; a disability allowance regardless of pension, non-forfeitable regardless of changing residence; a guarantee of equitable allowances compatible with the teacher's salary at the time of retirement. Any program less comprehensive in scope than this one will fail in its effort to gather the frayed ends of the teaching profession into some semblance of uniform security."

Mr. Carlson then presented the following resolution drawn up by his committee: "We believe that no subject coming before the association at this time is more vital to the progress and advancement of American education and the legitimate professional interest of the teacher than the establishment of satisfactory permanent teachers' retirement funds where such funds do not now exist. We urge the membership of the National Education Association in each state to take such steps as will secure the enactment of legislation providing such funds where such do not now exist."

"In truth numerous attempts already have been made to produce educational films, and some have been somewhat successful. But film production is an expensive business, and the films must pay for themselves in a comparatively short time. As yet the educational field, including churches, various other social groups, and industrial plants as well as the educational field in a strictly pedagogical sense, is practically undeveloped," continued Mrs. Desees.

"We believe that satisfactory results can be secured with the greatest expedition and certainty if the association continues the work which it has begun and authorizes and directs the appropriate committee to hear all persons interested in the problem, and directs the committee to prepare and complete its report with conclusions and recommendations sufficiently in advance of the next annual meeting to permit it to be printed in the Journal at least one month before the annual meeting and that such report be submitted to the Representative Assembly for such action as it may decide."

American Legion Joins Educators in Campaign for Higher Citizenship

After debate on the question of separating the general committee on salaries, tenure and pensions, it was voted, almost unanimously, to constitute the three sub-committees as separate committees and their final reports will be submitted at next year's convention.

The present combination of administration and supervision is an unfortunate one because the county superintendent should be largely an administrative office with but little supervision. The person elected should also be given certain definite responsibilities and should be held responsible for them. Power to enforce reasonable rules is necessary.

"We should have general administration in recommending and placing teachers; he should pass judgment upon the character of school buildings and the location of the same; and he should be a factor in the selection and adoption of textbooks where state adoption does not obtain. He should have power, with certain limitations, to introduce constructive policies.

"The paramount outstanding need of the office of county superintendent as indicated by a questionnaire sent out to county superintendents in all the states, shows that high professional and academic training comes first, with experience in teaching second, third, and assistants trained especially for supervision fourth. To these were also added tenure of office, moral courage, increased salaries, and greater legal powers. Other things shown by the questionnaire follow:

Some Cardinal Points

"Five other needs for advancing the county superintendency are power, trained teachers, greater supervision, executive ability, and professional character. To these were added different methods of selection, more legal authority, increased salaries, sufficient number of supervisors and helping teachers, clerical help, security of tenure, larger unit of administration and taxation, elimination of political influence and definite assigned responsibilities.

"One striking answer which was received was 'men and women with vision.' The best method of selection seemed to be by the county board of education, with the county unit, or appointment by the state commissioner of education.

"Some of the powers which the county superintendents themselves believed they ought to have were nomination of teachers and supervisors, recommending textbooks and courses of study, approval of school buildings, sites and equipment, and generally in all matters connected with the schools.

"The salaries of county superintendents throughout the United States was shown to range from less than \$1,000 to 10,000 including \$500 for traveling expenses. The prevailing opinion among the superintendents was that they should not have chief authority in certification of teachers but should have chief authority in the assignment of teachers. The county was considered by all as the best rural school unit for both administration and supervision.

"More publicity to the work of the county superintendent would bring him to the attention of the public and make the people realize how great his work is, thus making the way easier for a growing sentiment in favor of the county unit of school administration. The lack of knowledge of the needs of the community has greatly handicapped the work of the county superintendents as well as the lack of administrative and executive power and the influence which politics has had upon the office."

Mr. Carlson Pleads for Teachers' Annuity Supported by District, State and Nation

In the report of Philip E. Carlson, president of the Minnesota Education Association, Minneapolis, Mr. Carlson sketched the history of the Salaries, its establishment by the National Education Association two years ago in Salt Lake City, Utah. "I believe the

FILMS IN SCHOOLS PROVING SUCCESS

Producers Willing to Furnish "Educational" if Market Can Be Provided

"Most of America's motion picture producers stand ready to make educational pictures," says Mrs. Elizabeth Rickey Desees, director of the Visual Education department of Pathé Exchange, Inc., who is in Boston in connection with the department of Visual Education and the meeting of the Visual Instruction Association of America, which are meeting in affiliation with the National Education Association convention.

"In truth numerous attempts already have been made to produce educational films, and some have been somewhat successful. But film production is an expensive business, and the films must pay for themselves in a comparatively short time. As yet the educational field, including churches, various other social groups, and industrial plants as well as the educational field in a strictly pedagogical sense, is practically undeveloped," continued Mrs. Desees.

"We believe that satisfactory results can be secured with the greatest expedition and certainty if the association continues the work which it has begun and authorizes and directs the appropriate committee to hear all persons interested in the problem, and directs the committee to prepare and complete its report with conclusions and recommendations sufficiently in advance of the next annual meeting to permit it to be printed in the Journal at least one month before the annual meeting and that such report be submitted to the Representative Assembly for such action as it may decide."

At the same time I believe that in five years the condition will have changed materially," stated Mrs. Desees. "The schools will come together, they will have obtained appropriations for the installation of equipment and the purchase of film, and they will have the use of film so systematic that producers will be able to do what they will be glad to do—make the type of educational pictures which educators desire, and know that these pictures will have a national distribution."

At the same time I believe that in five years the condition will have changed materially," stated Mrs. Desees. "The schools will come together, they will have obtained appropriations for the installation of equipment and the purchase of film, and they will have the use of film so systematic that producers will be able to do what they will be glad to do—make the type of educational pictures which educators desire, and know that these pictures will have a national distribution."

At the same time I believe that in five years the condition will have changed materially," stated Mrs. Desees. "The schools will come together, they will have obtained appropriations for the installation of equipment and the purchase of film, and they will have the use of film so systematic that producers will be able to do what they will be glad to do—make the type of educational pictures which educators desire, and know that these pictures will have a national distribution."

At the same time I believe that in five years the condition will have changed materially," stated Mrs. Desees. "The schools will come together, they will have obtained appropriations for the installation of equipment and the purchase of film, and they will have the use of film so systematic that producers will be able to do what they will be glad to do—make the type of educational pictures which educators desire, and know that these pictures will have a national distribution."

At the same time I believe that in five years the condition will have changed materially," stated Mrs. Desees. "The schools will come together, they will have obtained appropriations for the installation of equipment and the purchase of film, and they will have the use of film so systematic that producers will be able to do what they will be glad to do—make the type of educational pictures which educators desire, and know that these pictures will have a national distribution."

At the same time I believe that in five years the condition will have changed materially," stated Mrs. Desees. "The schools will come together, they will have obtained appropriations for the installation of equipment and the purchase of film, and they will have the use of film so systematic that producers will be able to do what they will be glad to do—make the type of educational pictures which educators desire, and know that these pictures will have a national distribution."

At the same time I believe that in five years the condition will have changed materially," stated Mrs. Desees. "The schools will come together, they will have obtained appropriations for the installation of equipment and the purchase of film, and they will have the use of film so systematic that producers will be able to do what they will be glad to do—make the type of educational pictures which educators desire, and know that these pictures will have a national distribution."

At the same time I believe that in five years the condition will have changed materially," stated Mrs. Desees. "The schools will come together, they will have obtained appropriations for the installation of equipment and the purchase of film, and they will have the use of film so systematic that producers will be able to do what they will be glad to do—make the type of educational pictures which educators desire, and know that these pictures will have a national distribution."

At the same time I believe that in five years the condition will have changed materially," stated Mrs. Desees. "The schools will come together, they will have obtained appropriations for the installation of equipment and the purchase of film, and they will have the use of film so systematic that producers will be able to do what they will be glad to do—make the type of educational pictures which educators desire, and know that these pictures will have a national distribution."

At the same time I believe that in five years the condition will have changed materially," stated Mrs. Desees. "The schools will come together, they will have obtained appropriations for the installation of equipment and the purchase of film, and they will have the use of film so systematic that producers will be able to do what they will be glad to do—make the type of educational pictures which educators desire, and know that these pictures will have a national distribution."

At the same time I believe that in five years the condition will have changed materially," stated Mrs. Desees. "The schools will come together, they will have obtained appropriations for the installation of equipment and the purchase of film, and they will have the use of film so systematic that producers will be able to do what they will be glad to do—make the type of educational pictures which educators desire, and know that these pictures will have a national distribution."

At the same time I believe that in five years the condition will have changed materially," stated Mrs. Desees. "The schools will come together, they will have obtained appropriations for the installation of equipment and the purchase of film, and they will have the use of film so systematic that producers will be able to do what they will be glad to do—make the type of educational pictures which educators desire, and know that these pictures will have a national distribution."

At the same time I believe that in five years the condition will have changed materially," stated Mrs. Desees. "The schools will come together, they will have obtained appropriations for the installation of equipment and the purchase of film, and they will have the use of film so systematic that producers will be able to do what they will be glad to do—make the type of educational pictures which educators desire, and know that these pictures will have a national distribution."

At the same time I believe that in five years the condition will have changed materially," stated Mrs. Desees. "The schools will come together, they will have obtained appropriations for the installation of equipment and the purchase of film, and they will have the use of film so systematic that producers will be able to do what they will be glad to do—make the type of educational pictures which educators desire, and know that these pictures will have a national distribution."

At the same time I believe that in five years the condition will have changed materially," stated Mrs. Desees. "The schools will come together, they will have obtained appropriations for the installation of equipment and the purchase of film, and they will have the use of film so systematic that producers will be able to do what they will be glad to do—make the type of educational pictures which educators desire, and know that these pictures will have a national distribution."

At the same time I believe that in five years the condition will have changed materially," stated Mrs. Desees. "The schools will come together, they will have obtained appropriations for the installation of equipment and the purchase of film, and they will have the use of film so systematic that producers will be able to do what they will be glad to do—make the type of educational pictures which educators desire, and know that these pictures will have a national distribution."

At the same time I believe that in five years the condition will have changed materially," stated Mrs. Desees. "The schools will come together, they will have obtained appropriations for the installation of equipment and the purchase of film, and they will have the use of film so systematic that producers will be able to do what they will be glad to do—make the type of educational pictures which educators desire, and know that these pictures will have a national distribution."

At the same time I believe that in five years the condition will have changed materially," stated Mrs. Desees. "The schools will come together, they will have obtained appropriations for the installation of equipment and the purchase of film, and they will have the use of film so systematic that producers will be able to do what they will be glad to do—make the type of educational pictures which educators desire, and know that these pictures will have a national distribution."

At the same time I believe that in five years the condition will have changed materially," stated Mrs. Desees. "The schools will come together, they will have obtained appropriations for the installation of equipment and the purchase of film, and they will have the use of film so systematic that producers will be able to do what they will be glad to do—make the type of educational pictures which educators desire, and know that these pictures will have a national distribution."

At the same time I believe that in five years the condition will have changed materially," stated Mrs. Desees. "The schools will come together, they will have obtained appropriations for the installation of equipment and the purchase of film, and they will have the use of film so systematic that producers will be able to do what they will be glad to do—make the type of educational pictures which educators desire, and know that these pictures will have a national distribution."

At the same time I believe that in five years the condition will have changed materially," stated Mrs. Desees. "The schools will come together, they will have obtained appropriations for the installation of equipment and the purchase of film, and they will have the use of film so systematic that producers will be able to do what they will be glad to do—make the type of educational pictures which educators desire, and know that these pictures will have a national distribution."

At the same time I believe that in five years the condition will have changed materially," stated Mrs. Desees. "The schools will come together, they will have obtained appropriations for the installation of equipment and the purchase of film, and they will have the use of film so systematic that producers will be able to do what they will be glad to do—make the type of educational pictures which educators desire, and know that these pictures will have a national distribution."

At the same time I believe that in five years the condition will have changed materially," stated Mrs. Desees. "The schools will come together, they will have obtained appropriations for the installation of equipment and the purchase of film, and they will have the use of film so systematic that producers will be able to do what they will be glad to do—make the type of educational pictures which educators desire, and know that these pictures will have a national distribution."

At the same time I believe that in five years the condition will have changed materially," stated Mrs. Desees. "The schools will come together, they will have obtained appropriations for the installation of equipment and the purchase of film, and they will have the use of film so systematic that producers will be able to do what they will be glad to do—make the type of educational pictures which educators desire, and know that these pictures will have a national distribution."

At the same time I believe that in five years the condition will have changed materially," stated Mrs. Desees. "The schools will come together, they will have obtained appropriations for the installation of equipment and the purchase of film, and they will have the use of film so systematic that producers will be able to do what they will be glad to do—make the type of educational pictures which educators desire, and know that these pictures will have a national distribution."

At the same time I believe that in five years the condition will have changed materially," stated Mrs. Desees. "The schools will come together, they will have obtained appropriations for the installation of equipment and the purchase of film, and they will have the use of film so systematic that producers will be able to do what they will be glad to do—make the type of educational pictures which educators desire, and know that these pictures will have a national distribution."

At the same time I believe that in five years the condition will have changed materially," stated Mrs. Desees. "The schools will come together, they will have obtained appropriations for the installation of equipment and the purchase of film, and they will have the use of film so systematic that producers will be able to do what they will be glad to do—make the type of educational pictures which educators desire, and know that these pictures will have a national distribution."

At the same time I believe that in five years the condition will have changed materially,"

BUSINESS COURSES GIVE REAL VALUES

Teachers of Commercial Subjects Discuss Means of Increasing Usefulness

The value of an intensive business course for public school pupils was discussed by George L. Hoffacker, head instructor of bookkeeping at the Boston Clerical School, at the meeting of the Department of Business Education of the National Education Association this afternoon at Room 43, Boston University. Mr. Hoffacker also outlined for his audience the plan under which the Clerical School gives the desired training in a short time.

The other speakers on the program were Miss Edna Campbell, principal of the Hickox Shorthand School, Boston, Mass.; "Putting the Short in Shorthand," Paul S. Lomax, director of business education, Trenton, N. J.; "A Survey of Business Education as an Aid in the Preparation of the Commercial Curriculum;" and Charles F. Rittenhouse, C. P. A., Boston, Mass., "Correlation of Commercial Courses of Secondary Schools with Courses Offered in Collegiate Schools of Business."

Accuracy Emphasized

A plea for greater accuracy in note-taking was made by Miss Campbell in her address to the teachers.

"Do you know?" asked Miss Campbell, "that the Yahgan Indians of Tierra-del-Fuego have a working vocabulary of 40,000 words? And do you realize that the average American stenographer, whose profession is the writing, transcribing and manipulating of words, has only between two and three thousand words at her command?

"What availleth it if she write the Hindustani language in shorthand so long as she cannot intelligently transcribe it except by the very precarious method of writing literally by sound. This method is particularly unsafe in transcribing the English language where the spelling of words exactly as they are pronounced, is the exception rather than the rule. He paid me \$20 and accrued interest. I dictate. She spells it 'a crude' interest. 'Sounded like that,' she airily remarks. 'As I hand the paper back. I cannot dispute the point.'

Variety Found Helpful

Miss Campbell impressed upon her colleagues the importance of a continual consciousness of the dignity and beauty of this mysterious language of dots and dashes. She gave some interesting illustrations covering methods of introducing variety into the teaching. "I would urge you," she said, "to keep your mind and, so far as possible, the mind of your pupil, like a running stream, constantly throwing off those elements that tend toward stagnation."

"If the pupil is trained to feel that she is not in a school, but in an office with all the responsibility incident thereto, the interest is stimulated. As soon as my pupils are able to take, say, 80 words a minute, I have them write letters that are really going out, sometimes setting a time limit when the letters must be mailed. This often results in a panic, but better to burn out all the panic energy in the school room than later when it may mean the loss of a job."

Miss Campbell's next plea was for greater accuracy in note-taking. "The tendency of the times is toward superficiality and general laxness in study, yet we find ourselves in an era when world conditions, embracing all branches of study, demand an extraordinarily minute analysis and a relentless probing into the source of things. Herbert Spencer said, 'Teach Thoroughness.' Not one of the Ten Commandments has ever been broken as that precept has been. Let us then as teachers get together and honestly endeavor to mold public opinion so that no school with a standard or diploma to anyone who has not reached a universal standard of excellence in the study of shorthand."

Proper Balance Needed

Mr. Lomax spoke in detail of the matters which must be taken into consideration in using a survey of business education as an aid in the preparation of the commercial curriculum.

"A survey of business education as an aid in the preparation of the commercial curriculum amounts, in a final analysis," said Mr. Lomax, "to squaring the commercial curriculum with business conditions, requirements and opportunities. To accomplish this result, some of the considerations which should be kept in mind are:

"1. Business education is not in itself a complete education even for business purposes. Only when commercial subjects are combined in proper balance with the usual general subjects is a complete education provided."

Real Business Ideas

"2. Business education should afford the pupil opportunity for general or basic business training; for discovery of vocational fitness or unfitness for particular business pursuits; and for definite preparation in certain lines of business employment. To attain these results, the commercial teacher should be a pupil-teacher rather than a mere subject-teacher, and have had a period of practical business experience in order to make his teaching best function in terms of concrete business applications of his subject-matter."

"3. In business education school authorities are responsible not only for the preparation of business workers but for the marketing and effectiveness of their services. Therefore, in the commercial curriculum there should be interwoven a plan of educational and employment guidance as a common objective and testing of all closely related and technical courses of study."

"4. Business education should include training in the commercial pursuits of the community and neighboring territory in which high school drop-outs and graduates are employed upon leaving school."

For Continuous Training

"5. Business education serves different objectives in the junior high,

senior high, evening high, and continuation schools. Therefore, it is imperative that commercial curricula be differentiated in terms of these objectives. It is very important that the several curricula be dovetailed as much as possible in order that the education of the pupil passing from one kind of a school to another may tend to be continuous and unbroken. To accomplish this result in an adequate way in our major cities, a city director or supervisor of commercial education is essential.

"6. The commercial curriculum should tend to square with college entrance requirements only in terms of squaring with the requirements of the particular business employments for which preparation is offered high school boys and girls to enter direct. To fit a high school pupil for employment should not unfit him for college entrance. The high school should continue to serve first the needs of that great majority of pupils who leave school as graduates or dropouts to begin immediately business pursuits."

Value of Business Training

Mr. Hoffacker, in discussing the real value of training for business said: "In every community there are a number of young people who have taken advantage of the opportunities offered by the public school system, but who are not trained sufficiently to satisfy the requirements of business. There is also that group of young people just out of elementary school who desire to get to work as soon as possible. This desire may be prompted by necessity or it may be a desire on the part of the young person to be at work rather than in school."

"Attempts have been made to provide short intensive courses that would train this latter class for office work in one or two years in high school. Most of these attempts have been failures.

"The problem of training the first group has been worked out by the school department of the city of Boston by providing a special business school for just this purpose, called the Boston Clerical School.

"The school provides specialized vocational courses for students as follows:

"(a) Girls who have satisfactorily completed two years in high school are admitted to the business course. Intensive training is given in such subjects as will prepare them for positions as bookkeepers and general clerical workers. The course requires approximately one year.

"(b) Graduates of high schools who are not qualified for any particular kind of work are admitted to the business, shorthand, secretarial, or accounting courses.

"In the shorthand course the same methods of training, as used in the business course, are followed and pupils are qualified as competent stenographers in approximately one school year.

"The secretarial course is a combination of the business and shorthand courses with a few added features and requires about two years. The advanced accountancy course is still in process of development. The requirements for promotion are high and exacting, 90 per cent is the passing grade."

NORMAL TEACHERS' BANQUET TONIGHT

The department of normal schools of the National Educational Association will hold its banquet tonight in the Copley Square Hotel at 6:30 o'clock instead of at Harvard University, as was originally announced.

Roy L. Smith, president of the Massachusetts State Normal School Teachers Association, North Adams, Mass., John W. Withers, dean of the School of Education, New York University;

Miss Charl Ormond Williams, president of the National Educational Association, and Payson Smith, Massachusetts State Commissioner of Education, will be the principal speakers.

Breakfast conferences of the national council of administrative women were held this morning and yesterday morning in the Engineers' Club.

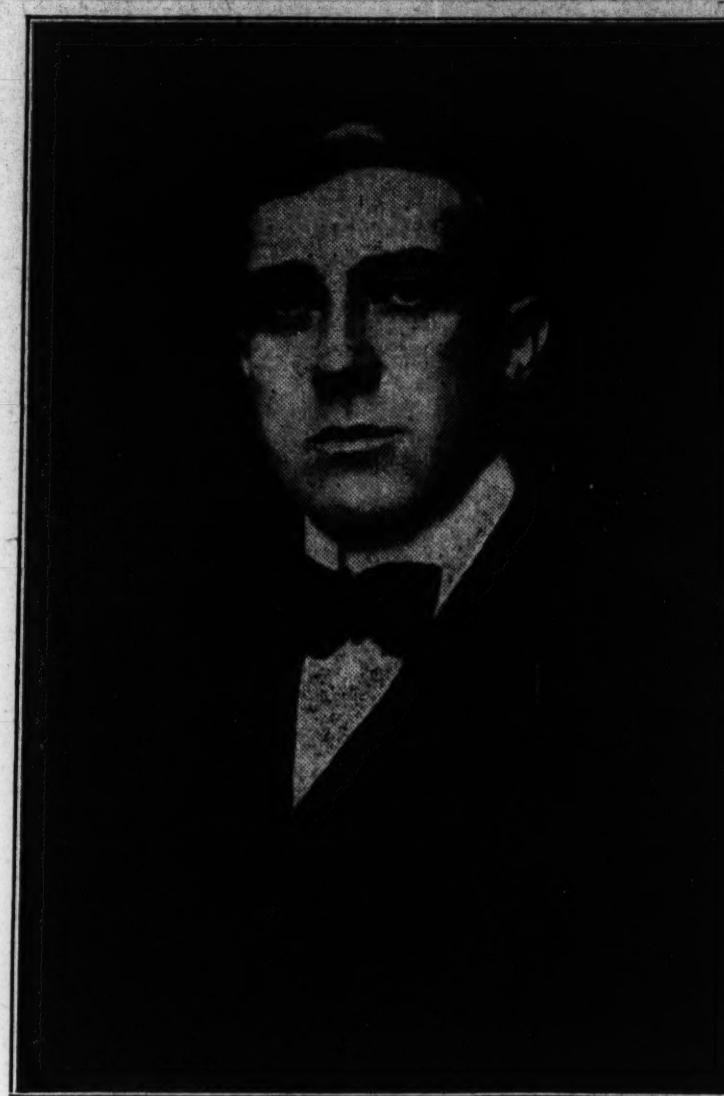
The trustees of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, assisted by Miss Williams will hold a reception to the members tonight at 8 o'clock in the Museum.

Channing H. Cox, Governor of Massachusetts, will receive the members of the National Education Association tomorrow afternoon from 4 o'clock until 5 in the hall of Flags in the State House. The Department of Immigrant Education will hold its luncheon tomorrow at 1 p. m. in Pemberton Inn, Pemberton, with Walter C. Winston, president of the Massachusetts Association of Americanization Teachers as chairman. The members will leave Rowe's Wharf early in the morning for their morning session to be held at Hotel Pemberton at 10 a. m.

The luncheons of kindergarten and primary teachers will be held tomorrow noon at 12:30 o'clock in the Westminster Hotel to be followed by the afternoon meeting of the kindergarten department in the Arlington Street Church at 2 p. m. The luncheons of the workers after which there will be a number of brief after-dinner speeches on topics of interest.

The Association of Secretaries of State Education Associations lunched at the Riverbank Court Hotel Cambridge, this noon. Tonight the Bates College alumni will hold an informal dinner at 6 o'clock in Huntington Chambers, 30 Huntington Avenue, for all members of the association who are Bates alumni and their guests.

Phi Delta Kappa Society will hold a luncheon at the Boston City Club tomorrow at 12:30 p. m. Henry W. Holmes, dean of the graduate school of Education in Harvard University, will be toastmaster. Among the speakers will be William S. Gray, dean of the University of Chicago; George A. Works, professor of rural education in Cornell University, and James E. Russell, dean of the teachers' college in Columbia University.



S. D. Shankland, Appointed Full-Time Secretary of Superintendents' Association

SUPERINTENDENTS' NAME SECRETARY

Growth of Work Demands Full-Time Attention of Official

S. D. Shankland of Willoughby, O., was made full-time secretary of the department of superintendence of the National Education Association at a meeting of the directors yesterday afternoon at the Boston City Club.

This department has never had a full-time secretary, but it has grown to such proportions that it seemed such an office could no longer be omitted.

Mr. Shankland has been secretary of the department for several years. His new appointment dates from Aug. 1, when he will immediately begin to arrange for the annual meeting of the department to be held the latter part of February.

A dozen cities have been contending for the honor of entertaining the department at its next meeting and these were considered yesterday, but no choice made. The decision now rests between Chicago, Ill., and Cleveland, O., and will probably be decided by the accommodations that can be offered.

The meetings have grown to such proportions only a city with exceptional facilities can adequately provide halls and meeting places as well as hotels.

Because of the size of the gatherings it has been found necessary to limit the number of affiliated organizations meeting in connection with it. These have been reduced to 12 and must all be of an administrative character.

To be among the 12 is an honor much sought. One of the 12 and the first one for the next meeting was selected yesterday, that of the national association of supervisors of kindergartens.

John H. Beveridge, superintendent of city schools in Omaha, Neb., is chairman of the department of superintendence; Robinson G. Jones, superintendent of city schools in Cleveland, O., and Frank W. Ballou, superintendent of city schools in Washington, D. C., formerly of Boston, are vice presidents.

Mr. Shankland is superintendent and general manager of the Andrews Institute for Girls at Willoughby, O. He is executive secretary and former president of the Northeastern Ohio Teachers Association, one of the largest teachers' organizations in the country, enrolling 13,800 members. He is a trustee of the State Normal College at Kent, O., and was for five years a member of the Ohio General Assembly and chairman of its Committee on Common Schools.

VISUAL TEACHING IS CONSIDERED

Motion Pictures Will Be Shown Tonight at 8 O'Clock

Motion pictures, slides, and other visual aids proved an important part in the all-day program of the Visual Instruction Association of America, which began this morning in Paul Revere Hall with the screening of pictures on geography and physical training.

The session in the afternoon was given over to organization, while tonight pictures on English literature and biology will be shown at 8 and 9 o'clock respectively.

"Ten years from now all classrooms will have facilities for showing slides and films," predicted Dudley Grant Hays, director of visual instruction in the public schools of Chicago, before the meeting of the visual education section of the National Educational Association, held Monday afternoon in Franklin Union.

The need for the co-ordination in modern education of pictures, live exhibits, mounted specimens, stereographs, slides, and films with the written and spoken word was stressed by the various speakers.

L. M. Hines, president of the Indiana state normal schools; J. H. Beveridge, superintendent of schools, Omaha, Neb.; and Charles F. Pye, secretary of the Iowa State Teachers Association, were unanimously re-elected to

their offices as president, vice-president and secretary, respectively, of visual education section.

Following the reading of the prepared papers the meeting was thrown open for discussion, but Mr. Hines was forced to close it when a heated argument arose as to the relative merits of the work done by the various associations attempting to better the standards of educational motion pictures.

Through the courtesy of Ernest L. Crandall, Director of Lectures and Visual Instruction in New York City, a picture entitled "The Four Seasons" was filed following the meeting.

MUSIC TEACHERS DISCUSS METHODS

"Music in the Rural Schools" was discussed at the meeting of the department of music education held in the lecture hall of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts on Huntington Avenue, Boston, this afternoon. The speakers on the program were Thomas L. Gibson, supervisor of music for Maryland; John R. Kirk, president of the State Teachers' College, Krikville, Mo., and Evelyn C. Perry, supervisor of music at Buzzards Bay, Mass.

"Music in rural schools—a most interesting phase of my work in public schools—varies greatly and depends largely upon the teacher and her preparation, the methods used, as well as the different community conditions, Miss Perry said:

"One of the most difficult of all schools is that of the country village, and it needs the strong hand and good judgment of an experienced teacher rather than that of a young, inexperienced girl, who often takes this school as her first position.

"From actual work in such a school, both as a teacher and some years later as a supervisor, I have been able to see both sides of the situation, and have watched the growth under supervision and seen results worth while.

"We hardly appreciate the amount of good and moral uplift, as well as musical education, that can be had for the asking, has been organized. It is there to serve you in whatever capacity you desire.

"The benefits you receive from membership in the Association depend largely on what you are willing to put into it in the way of co-operation, and constructive suggestions. Use your opportunity at the meetings of the Representative Assembly to let those of us who are carrying on the work of the Association know what we can do to make the National Education Association meet the needs of the 800,000 educators of the country today."

The songs for general singing may be taught the school as a whole during the morning exercises, just as any general instruction may be given then. Grade I and II form the B group; Divide the school into two groups—Grade IV and VI the A group. If there are more grades in the school, Grade IV may be the flexible one and thus giving support to the little people and also learning much themselves from the older ones.

"Appreciation, alone, deserves much of our time and consideration but it is rather the other side of music in these schools which I desire to present you with—teaching these village boys and girls to sing and to become somewhat independent singers."

"To illustrate, let us take a school with six classes or grades.

"The songs for general singing may be taught the school as a whole during the morning exercises, just as any general instruction may be given then. Grade I and II form the B group; Divide the school into two groups—Grade IV and VI the A group. If there are more grades in the school, Grade IV may be the flexible one and thus giving support to the little people and also learning much themselves from the older ones.

"Time allotment is a serious problem in these schools of more-than-crowded programs. Four 12-15-minute periods during a week are possible, however, alternating the recitations of the A and B groups.

"Songs for general singing are many and varied, and may be chosen by the teacher. Two books, a Book I and II, of any course are preferable to a 'one-book' course.

"The songs for general singing may be taught the school as a whole during the morning exercises, just as any general instruction may be given then. Grade I and II form the B group; Divide the school into two groups—Grade IV and VI the A group. If there are more grades in the school, Grade IV may be the flexible one and thus giving support to the little people and also learning much themselves from the older ones.

"Time allotment is a serious problem in these schools of more-than-crowded programs. Four 12-15-minute periods during a week are possible, however, alternating the recitations of the A and B groups.

"Songs for general singing are many and varied, and may be chosen by the teacher. Two books, a Book I and II, of any course are preferable to a 'one-book' course.

"The work of the B group consists chiefly of rote songs (with syllables) by rote and song study of several chosen from Book I; that of the A group—the technical terms of staff rotation and sight reading songs to illustrate from Book II with two-part work, when possible. In fact, a Grade V outline is generally followed with these people. Much depends, as I said before, on the ability of the grade teacher, and surely if she does not possess the average amount of musical knowledge, she falls far short of her privileges in these country schools, where she stands as the model in so many ways to her pupils.

"Alternate songs and exercises each year, thus keeping material from becoming too familiar.

"Although merely an outline, this gives a general plan of work in music as used in my outlying schools and has produced some very gratifying results."

SPEAKER EXPLAINS PROJECT METHOD

Other Tendencies in Teaching in Elementary Departments Described at Meeting

A joint meeting of the departments of classroom teachers, elementary education, elementary school principals, and kindergarten education and the national conference on educational method, under the auspices of the National Education Association, was held this afternoon in Mechanics Building. Various phases and tendencies of modern education were discussed by the six speakers. James F. Hosc of the Teachers College of Columbia University spoke on the "Adjustment of Elementary Education to the Project Method."

"The improvement of elementary education can be brought about only by means of a definite idea," declared Mr. Hosc. "We find such an idea in what is now called the project method. This is a great deal more than merely a way of conducting a recitation. It means the carrying through of an enterprise and an undertaking and it is as old as the first man. In simple phraseology, the project method of education means learning by doing. The principal adjustments which we have to make are to provide the conditions for greater self-direction on the part of the pupils. This calls for a new technique on the part of the teacher, a revised course of study, shop laboratories and studios and a much wider range of books and illustrative material than we now have commonly in use.

Atrophy of the Chief Danger

"The danger chiefly to be avoided is the development of a cut and dried formula such as the Herbartian Step became. A number of attempts to define the project method have been distinctly misleading because of their partial character. Making something out of wood or paper, for example, is not necessarily a project. The extent to which it is a project depends upon the state of mind of the worker. The degree to which he enters into the spirit of the enterprise is the measure of its educational worth to him. Advocates of the new ideas should remember the old proverb, 'the letter killeth but the spirit maketh alive.'

"The Value of the National Education Association to the Classroom Teacher" was the subject of Agnes F. Winn, assistant secretary of the National Education Association. Miss Winn gave a brief summary of the work which has been accomplished by the association since its reorganization at Salt Lake City, Utah, two years ago. She went on to say:

"The biggest thing that lies before educators today is to forget personalities and to convince those outside of the profession that we are united on a common program, that training of the children of the Nation for the highest type of citizenship. Groups vieing with each other for power and prestige can never bring this about. They must be willing to lay aside individual difficulties and unite their forces to carry forward a professional program."

</

GERMAN PATENTS RETURN IS ASKED

President Directs Alien Property Custodian to Obtain Them From Chemical Foundation

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The entire question of the dye industry in the United States has been brought into prominence by President Harding's letter to Col. Thomas W. Miller, alien property custodian, directing him to have the property held by the Chemical Foundation, which took over German patents, returned to the Government.

This action by the President was taken on the advice of the Attorney-General, it was learned here today, and not on any complaint or request of the alien property custodian, made either directly to the President or to the Department of Justice. The sale of the German patents, along with other transactions regarding enemy property, has been made the object of attack in Congress, and Mr. Daugherty has been reproached for his failure to bring to justice alleged profiteers. It was intimated about the time the Attorney-General obtained an additional \$500,000 for carrying on prosecutions that some prominent officials under the Wilson Administration would be shown to have acted in violation of their rights and to their own profit. This is the first move to bring such officials' acts into the light.

In reply to the President's letter directing him to demand the return of the property from the Chemical Foundation and to take other action to protect the rights of the United States, Mr. Daugherty assured the President that his instructions would be carried out "with all possible dispatch."

"After months of investigation by the officials of the Department of Justice and in the face of much interference, the point was finally reached when it was possible to make a report to the President," he said.

It is not believed here that Francis P. Garvan and those associated with him will return the property without making a stubborn fight which will bring into the open the whole dye story and the determination to maintain the advance that the United States has gained during the war. The Chemical Foundation will claim that it was organized primarily for patriotic purposes and not as a commercial enterprise. Under the terms of the formation of the foundation, no individual could make money out of the properties under its control.

Head of Chemical Foundation Defends Its Title to Patents

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 3.—Francis P. Garvan, president of the Chemical Foundation and former alien property custodian, in replying to charges made by President Harding in his orders to the present alien property custodian to obtain the return of 4700 German chemical patents to the Government, declared that America's best lawyers, including several stanch and true Harding Republicans, approved the Foundation's title to these patents it bought from the custodian, and on that united opinion 150 of the biggest chemical concerns of the country invested \$150,000,000 for the development of the patents for market in this country.

"I am proud to claim credit for being the founder of the Chemical Foundation," Mr. Garvan said. "This is not the first time it has been attacked. The Germans have been quite active with their propaganda, and their campaign is to get those patents back so that they once more can control the entire dye market and a large part of the rest of the chemical market, and the billions of dollars in American industry that are dependent on dyes and other chemicals.

"Incidentally, it might be mentioned that the question of the German chemical embargo comes up in the new tariff bill on July 12, and this attack is well timed."

"Attorney-General Daugherty says that 'After many months of investigation by the officials of the Department of Justice and in the face of much interference, the point was finally reached when it was possible to make a report to the President.'"

"What sort of investigation was this?" continued Mr. Garvan. "We did not even know that there was an investigation. We would have been glad to place all we had at the disposal of the investigators."

"We formed the Foundation to foster the American chemical industry. We have done that. The Du Pont interests alone invested \$15,000,000 in plant and research for the development of the patents for which they hold formulas. The 15 companies that hold formulas have invested at least \$150,000,000 in that way."

ACTION DEMANDED ON FREIGHT FLEET

Government May Take Over Craft on Mississippi

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 5 (Special)—John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, has notified Edward F. Goltz of St. Louis that he must formally accept the fleet of four towboats and 19 barges built for him by the Federal Government by July 15 or surrender them to the Government, which will turn the craft over to the federal fleet of eight towboats and 50 barges being operated by the War Department between St. Louis and New Orleans.

The Goltz fleet has been ready for operation since the opening of navigation on the upper river, but has been tied to the bank at St. Louis.

The Merchants Exchange and the Chamber of Commerce of St. Louis have recently called the attention of Secretary Weeks to the fact that the present facilities would be unable to handle the volume of export grain that will be offered at St. Louis beginning this season and urging that he press the Goltz fleet into this service.

The Secretary has indicated that he

will utilize a part of the fleet in this trade, if Mr. Goltz does not take it, but that some of the fleet will be used to re-establish navigation of the upper river by freight-carrying facilities. This is a service which shippers of the upper Mississippi Valley have been demanding with increasing insistence as the benefits of the fleet upon the lower river have become more apparent.

The largest tonnage in the history of the river moved upstream from New Orleans during June. Shipments aggregating 40,000 tons were consigned to 66 cities of the valley as far north as Duluth, the transfer to rail being made at St. Louis. The saving on sugar by river is 1½ cents per 100 pounds. The month's consignments were scattered through 15 states of the valley, an indication of the widening use of the river.

GERMANY FACING GRAVE STRUGGLE

Bill to Be Introduced in Reichstag for the Defense of the Republic

By Special Cable

BERLIN, July 3—Germany's economic and political situation continues to present disquieting features, but the temper and attitude of the vast mass of workers is disciplined and orderly, a highly important fact when the indignation provoked by the recent Monarchist agitation is remembered.

Evidently a big struggle within and without the Reichstag will take place in the course of the present week over the new legislation for "the defense of the Republic." It is a measure which the Cabinet is now framing for submission to the Reichstag on Wednesday next. A special clause threatens with banishment any German former royalties who attempt to undermine the position of the Republic. It is understood that the Socialists are anxious that in the new measure especial warning should be given to the former Kaiser and the Crown Prince that their return to Germany can only take place with the permission of the Reichstag. In the meanwhile big workers' demonstrations in favor of the proposed defense-of-the-Republic measure are being prepared for Tuesday afternoon, a general strike being declared for that purpose.

If two-thirds majority is not found for the measure, then President Ebert will inevitably dissolve Parliament and order new elections. On the other hand, an equally grave situation may arise if the workers regard the Government measure as too mild and do not support it.

Two other disturbing features of the situation are the Monarchist movement in Bavaria and the budget confusion, which naturally followed the collapse of the German exchange. The possibility of a Bavarian Monarchist rising is mentioned here, but need not be taken too seriously. On the other hand the collapsed exchange is provoking a rapid rise in the cost of living, and will lead to inevitable demands for higher wages, and perhaps big strikes. The general newspaper trade strike which deprives Berlin of all newspapers is regarded as the forerunner of big industrial disputes.

HARD COAL VEIN STRUCK IN MAINE

Drillers for Oil Find Anthracite at Great Depth

DOVER-FOXCROFT, Me., July 5 (Special)—Renewed interest in the oil drilling project here has been awakened by the fact that the drillers, during the past two days, have gone through a nine-foot vein of hard coal and have encountered several pockets of gas at a great depth beneath the earth's surface. The drillers, all men of experience in the Pennsylvania coal and oil fields, say that the coal and gas closely resemble that located in their own State and that conditions of earth surrounding the pockets and veins, as shown by the drills, are the same.

The drilling for oil began at this place last year and continued through the summer until winter conditions necessitated a suspension of work. The hole has now reached a depth of 1900 feet. The prospect was being made for oil, but the finding of coal will be equally agreeable for the local men who are financing the experiment. The greater part of the coal samples have been carried off by souvenir hunters. It is said that the 1900-foot hole is the deepest ever drilled in Maine soil, the nearest approach to being a hole 1000 feet deep sunk by the Great Northern Paper Company in the Moosehead Lake region in an effort to reach a water supply.

Many visitors are flocking to the oil well at the present time and it is expected that the interest will become keener as the drill sinks to the depth of from 2200 to 3200 feet, which is the depth where oil is struck in the New Brunswick oil regions.

SILVER RISE HELPS SMELTING'S AFFAIRS

The 21-cent rise in silver prices from a February low of 52½ cents to a high of 73½ cents has very naturally meant a substantial increase in the earning power of United States Smelting.

Net profits of that company, after all charges, including depreciation and depletion for April and May, averaged \$220,000 a month, compared with an average per month of \$157,000 in January and February and \$170,000 per month for the first quarter.

ITALIAN AIR COMPANY PROPOSED

ROME, July 5—An Italian company is reported to be in process of formation, with a capital of 10,000,000 lire, to run a bi-weekly airplane service between Rome, Salonika and Constantinople. Later the service is to be continued to Odessa and Kharkov. Monoplanes carrying six passengers and 60 kilograms of cargo are to be used.

HAQUE CONFERENCE CLEAR SITUATION

Investigation Is Making Evident Difficulties With Which Europe Must Deal

By Special Cable

LONDON, July 5—Whatever other purpose is being served by the Hague Conference the attempted investigation of details is clarifying the general proposition with which western Europe has to deal. Here, for once, the trees are helping us to see the wood. We learned at Genoa that the present rulers of Russia were a bevy of arrogant individuals, inclined to subordinate most of the qualities which generally go to make up the human intelligence, to the pursuit of doctrines which do not meet with the approval of civilized society, but there was a laudable disposition to refrain from any interference in the internal affairs of the country if a basis of discussion could otherwise be found.

The present negotiations are demonstrating that we are attempting to treat with an almost hopeless collection of impractical visionaries, who imagine that national existence is feedable on hackneyed phrases, such as the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Their budget is not merely a weird, unbalanced sheet as previously designated in this correspondence—it is a huge joke and the men who had the effrontery to present it to a body of technical experts, must be devoid alike of practical intelligence and a sense of humor.

Mr. Levidoff, a curious little black-haired Communist person who has been deputizing for Maxim Litvinoff told me some months ago that when mankind really understood the virtues of Bolshevism, its world conquest would be assured. For that reason he regarded his propaganda as the gospel of humanity. In view of the results of the experiment in Russia, his optimism is difficult to understand, but Mr. Skokolnikoff's exposition of Soviet finance tends to explain the discrepancy. According to this, you balance your budget by printing paper money, paying it in as an asset. Under this system there seems no reason why governments, or for that matter individuals should ever be in financial difficulties. Why should Moscow show a budget deficit? A little more activity on the printing presses and a balance ought to be assured. Perhaps, indeed, an additional machine or two might obviate the necessity of asking the western powers to advance such a trifling matter as £340,000,000 in hard cash or solid merchandise.

The deduction is of course that Bolshevism as an administrative system is crazy, and it is becoming obvious that before anything serious is possible in the way of the reorganization of Russia, the whole regime must be radically changed, either as the result of conversion of present rules to newer methods or their replacement by a new government.

**VETERANS IN JAIL
WILL BE SET FREE**

Wisconsin Governor to Aid All Whose Plight Is Due to War

SUPERIOR, Wis., July 4—Gov. J. J. Blaine of Wisconsin announced in an address here today that he would extend executive clemency to every man in Wisconsin prisons, "who can trace his plight, directly or indirectly, to causes arising out of the service to this country."

"No partisan considerations, no attempts at intimidation by political conferences will drive me from that purpose," Governor Blaine said, announcing that he already had granted clemency to 25.

Governor Blaine charged that the "broken promises of the Government, the stupidity of public officials, who should have anticipated the present condition, and the selfishness of those who seek privileges from the Government, are responsible for the imprisonment of the large number of former service men," who, he says, are to be little difficulty experienced.

It is understood that there will be a number of meetings between Raymond Poincaré and Signor Schanzer.

On the highest authority it is learned that the ratification of Washington agreements is not expected before October or November. The French Parliament goes into vacation in a week or so.

brokers and promoters; who it is estimated, have taken from the public \$750,000 since the close of the war.

"Eight brokers have been convicted and a verdict of guilty also was returned against the American Cotton Exchange. This is the first time that the conviction of an exchange has been obtained. Some of the most important and sensational basket shop cases are yet to be tried. These will be presented in a short time."

The report also expressed appreciation of the work of the district attorney's staff, the petty and grand juries, the courts and judges.

First Internal Loan by Russia Successful

By The Associated Press

MOSCOW, July 5—

THE Soviet Government's first internal loan is a success, according to the Russian newspapers, the amount of 10,000,000-pood bread loan having already been subscribed. The peasants directly subscribed 4,000,000 poods, workers 2,000,000, and state institutions 8,000,000.

Russia's 1922 grain crops, according to present estimates, will reach a minimum of 8,000,000,000 poods (48,000,000 tons), or 1,000,000,000 poods more than of last year, the acting Premier, Leo Kameneff, told the correspondent today.

From practically all sections of Russia, except the north, reports are pouring into Moscow showing that the grain is flourishing in ideal weather. The yield may be Russia's greatest crop since the war.

The present negotiations are demon-

strating that we are attempting to

treat with an almost hopeless col-

lection of impractical visionaries,

who imagine that national exis-

tence is feedable on hackneyed ph-

rases, such as the dictatorship of

the proletariat.

The present negotiations are demon-

strating that we are attempting to

treat with an almost hopeless col-

lection of impractical visionaries,

who imagine that national exis-

tence is feedable on hackneyed ph-

rases, such as the dictatorship of

the proletariat.

The present negotiations are demon-

strating that we are attempting to

treat with an almost hopeless col-

lection of impractical visionaries,

who imagine that national exis-

tence is feedable on hackneyed ph-

rases, such as the dictatorship of

the proletariat.

The present negotiations are demon-

strating that we are attempting to

treat with an almost hopeless col-

lection of impractical visionaries,

who imagine that national exis-

tence is feedable on hackneyed ph-

rases, such as the dictatorship of

the proletariat.

The present negotiations are demon-

strating that we are attempting to

treat with an almost hopeless col-

lection of impractical visionaries,

who imagine that national exis-

tence is feedable on hackneyed ph-

rases, such as the dictatorship of

the proletariat.

The present negotiations are demon-

strating that we are attempting to

treat with an almost hopeless col-

lection of impractical visionaries,

who imagine that national exis-

tence is feedable on hackneyed ph-

rases, such as the dictatorship of

the proletariat.

The present negotiations are demon-

strating that we are attempting to

treat with an almost hopeless col-

lection of impractical visionaries,

who imagine that national exis-

</

GENERAL RAILROAD STRIKE BELIEVED TO BE AVERTED

(Continued from Page 1)

000 cut in their wages, pending negotiations for a readjustment of wage scales upon an appeal by the employees.

The maintenance of way men received the sympathy and congratulations of the striking railway shopmen from Mr. Jewell today. He declared the action was not a surprise and added that "if they can find a way out of their difficulties they are to be congratulated."

"The decision of the track laborers does not weaken the position of the shop strikers in the least," he said. "Each organization of the American Federation of Labor's railway department was an autonomous body and we don't want to drag anybody into a fight unless he wants to go."

The program outlined under the delayed strike action contains nothing that the shopmen have not previously considered and rejected. Mr. Jewell said. This whole situation, he continued, "is the result of attempts by the financial interests to crush the union."

Mr. Hooper Still Hopeful

Hope that the striking shopmen would "recover their equilibrium and discern that it is vastly superior for them to go along with the Railroad Labor Board," was expressed in a letter to Mr. Jewell today from Mr. Hooper, chairman of the Railroad Labor Board. The letter was a personal reply to the shop crafts leader, answering his communication to the board yesterday that the board had outlawed itself by outlawing the unions.

"You must know, Mr. Jewell," the chairman wrote, "that you do this board a grave injustice and yourself no credit when you characterize the board as unfriendly to your organization and being implicated in a 'drive' of the financial interests against the employees."

You are too well aware of the numerous instances in which the board has upheld all the railway labor organizations. But because we have thus recognized the rights of the employees, it does not follow that we can or should agree with them in every contention or that we should ignore the rights and interests of the public.

I am yet quite hopeful that your organizations will recover their equilibrium and discern that it is vastly better for them to go along with the Railroad Labor Board, patiently when it makes mistakes, but confidently at all times that it profoundly desires to do justice to the men, the carriers, and the public, without fear, favor, or affection."

Studying Strike Effect

With their common labor problem out of the way, railroad officials throughout the country were waiting today for the first definite disclosure of the effect of the shopmen's strike. Over the holiday rail officials said it was impossible to determine how many employees of the six shop crafts actually had responded to Saturday's strike order. When the whistles blew today the railroads began an inventory of their shop workers.

In many rail centers strikers were notified that they would forfeit all rights and consideration for future employment if they failed to return to their jobs immediately. Many roads were accepting new men for work in the shops.

Officials of the shopcrafts said their strike was virtually 100 per cent effective and encouraging from their viewpoint. Mr. Jewell replied to the statement of Mr. Hoover branding shopmen as "outlaws" by "outlawing" the labor board, intimated that he would have something to say on the situation after a meeting of his executive council today.

Union officials predicted that other classes of railway labor would become sympathetic with the shopmen's strike and that the effect of the walkout would begin to show on transportation soon.

Signal Men "on the Fence"

Railway clerks and station employees, some of whom polled a strike vote recently, have in many instances made separate agreements with their roads and any strikes by these classes would, it is believed, be called only on individual roads.

The railroads waited today for the effect of the message of Timothy Healy, president of the stationary firemen and oilers, who told the 8,000 members of his organization that they had "a perfect right" to strike if they wished.

Signal men were "on the fence," but their president, D. W. Helt, had usually followed the lead of the maintenance unions. The maintenance workers have not struck.

Striking shopmen of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway and the Burlington system have been given until July 10 to return to work. After that date the strikers will forfeit all seniority rights and if later re-employed will be taken on as new employees.

At Jacksonville, Fla., maintenance of way employees of the Florida East Coast Railroad signed a wage contract based on the Labor Board's scale, according to J. H. Beckwith, vice-president of the road. The statement added that the men were joining a system federation.

Conflicting Reports Made

Conflicting statements were made regarding the Pacific coast. Officials of the Southern Pacific said more than one-third of the shopmen remained at

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

INTERNATIONAL DAILY
NEWSPAPER

Founded 1903 by Max Baker Eddy

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by the Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$10.00; six months, \$4.50; three months, \$2.50; one month, 75 cents. Single copies 5 cents (Greater Boston 3 cents).

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

to him that the larger part of these recruits had failed to go to work and many at work were unfit for their tasks.

Mr. Ready said that hereafter, unless conditions should change, the local strike organization would meet only twice a week, the conduct of the strike being left with sub-committees working through an executive committee, which will meet daily.

Mr. Ready said that foremen in the St. Louis district reported they had received many applications from strikers for reinstatement but that most of them were ignored pending rail strike developments. Recruits from office forces were used to make necessary repairs and railroad officials said sufficient labor is available to fill all shop needs should the strike continue indefinitely.

From Roanoke, Va., came the report that foremen of maintenance of way labor and clerks were quitting their jobs in sympathy with the shopmen. Traffic was reported suspended north on the Norfolk & Western, stopping coal shipments for the Pennsylvania Railroad.

At Huntington, W. Va., the Chesapeake & Ohio shopmen were "reported all out."

The Omaha line reported practically all shopmen out on the Union Pacific. Union Pacific officials said they were hiring new men rapidly.

More detailed reports are expected by Mr. Jewell within the next day or two.

Congressional Inquiry Asked by Striking Organization

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 5—Declaring that "vicious propaganda" broadcast by the American railroad executives makes it "impossible for the International Association of Machinists to get its case before the public in unprejudiced form," P. J. Conion, vice-president of the organization, in a statement issued here, urges a sweeping investigation of the association's activities in the interest of fair play. Mr. Conion said:

Negro Help Not Imported

While railroad officials in the New York district today denied reports of union leaders that Negro labor was being employed on a large scale to replace white members of the six shop crafts who struck last Saturday, they admitted that in addition to the Negroes customarily used extensively in certain branches of the service, those who answered help-wanted advertisements during the strike are given jobs if they qualify. It was asserted, however, that they are not "imported from the south."

Pickets Report on Time

ALTOONA, Pa., July 5—Pickets for the striking Shopmen's Union were at the gates of the big Pennsylvania Railroad plant here today when the whistles blew, trying to induce workers to walk out. Union leaders were meeting behind closed doors. Railroad company officials said few men were absent from their posts, and that the shops were operating as usual. The normal force is about 11,000.

We welcome an investigation of the most sweeping character and ask the public in this criticism to consider that when 400,000 men scattered from California to Maine, and from the lakes to the Gulf, will be willing to sacrifice everything that the hold dead and need to them in a cause that we think is right and just, there must be some merit to their contentions and some just cause for contest.

The vicious propaganda spread broadcast by the American railroad executives throughout daily newspapers makes it impossible for us to get our cause before the public in unprejudiced form. Our only hope of fair play lies in a Congressional investigation. Not

that we have any faith in their ability

to span the breach; but to get the facts and lay them before the people. If the people only will withhold their judgment until that time, I think a satisfactory verdict will be reached.

Railroad Officials Report

Striking Shop Crafts Men

Returning to Old Duties

NEW YORK, July 5—Officials of the chief railroads in the New York district today reported the return to work of hundreds of the striking shop craftsmen who walked out last Saturday. They asserted that the situation in most shops was "much improved," and that recruiting of new men to fill vacancies was going on at a rapid rate.

Besides the union men who re-entered the shops today to claim their old jobs, scores of others reported at various yards, carrying lunches and prepared to work the usual shift, but were dissuaded at the yard gates by union pickets. It was declared by rail executives. Members of the "strike conduct" committee of the crafts admitted this to be true, in a series of addresses in the principal railroad centers, but declared they had kept out every man who was out Monday, and had added a few more here and there.

For the first time since the strike was called, employers and union leaders expect today to be able to figure to what extent the strike call has been answered and how the shops of the 11 roads in the metropolitan district have been affected. David Williams, spokesman for the "conduct" committee, claimed its estimate of 18,000 to 22,000 would be verified. Rail chiefs, however, lopped several thousand from their previous estimates of 14,000 men of the features of the project.

The Pennsylvania railroad, which previously has been said to have been hard hit on the Long Island division, issued a statement declaring that "the situation has been met successfully, and there will be no trouble" denying reports that power house men walking out at Long Island City had delayed all trains yesterday, road officials said heavy traffic had been the sole cause of delays. On July 3, it was said, the road broke all records by sending 900 trains aggregating 6,500 cars, from the Pennsylvania terminal in 24 hours.

The superintendent of motive power of the Central Railroad of New Jersey reported after the start of the workday that most of its Elizabethport shopmen, where the walkout was considered one of the most serious in this district, returned to their jobs this morning.

Strikers Stand Firm

Says Committee Head

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 5—No change was noted here today in the strike of shopmen on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, and John C. Ready, system federation chairman and chairman of the local strike organization, said that reports to him failed to show a single untoward incident over the whole system. Mr. Ready said that his reports showed the shopmen who struck to be standing "absolutely firm," and while the New Haven management had been hiring men to fill strikers' places, he was certain of correctness of reports

RESULTS OF GENOA A DISAPPOINTMENT TO THE BOLSHEVIK

(Continued from Page 1)

apprehensive that the others are counter-revolutionary: hence all set spies on one another. They fear also the townspeople: hence the most energetic and prosperous of the "old" people (one is classed as "old" when one is over 30 by these Soviets, none of whose members have reached that gray-haired age unless they are Jews) have been arrested since Sunday, 600 of them. They are suspicious of foreigners: hence they have suspended all the privileges enjoyed by the Near East Relief, and are arresting British, Americans and French subjects. This morning a Danish steamer, bringing food for the Hoover organization from New York, arrived in port. On board was an American missionary, bound for Tabriz, the Rev. Mr. Osler, with his American wife and three small children. Mr. Osler was arrested as soon as he put foot on shore, and hustled off to prison, where he remains incommunicado. He was only passing through on his way to Persia, and never has had anything whatever to do with the Caucasus or its turbulent internal politics. I crossed the Atlantic with Mr. Osler two months ago. He knows nothing of the politics of Caucasus.

The Soviets are bitterly disappointed in the results of the Genoa Conference, and the reported role of the United States, which is charged in the local press with having backed up the stand of Belgium and France. Great Britain and Italy, also, are supposed to have gone back on the Moscow government, after having invited it to send representatives to Genoa only to humiliate and attempt to discredit them. They cannot understand the humanitarian motive behind the work of the Near East Relief, and have decided now that it is a political organization allied with the enemies of the Soviets, and working to bring about their downfall under the direction of the American Government. When you attempt to argue with the communists, they ask you, "But why are you here—and spending so much money?" They cannot comprehend an altruistic motive, that being beyond their ken, and they keep repeating, "There must be some reason!" An American ship, the Deepwater, is in harbor with a cargo of American food supplies voted by Congress as a contribution to help out the Caucasus Republics. But the rulers of these republics fear the Americans, "even though bringing gifts," and are puzzling themselves to discover the reason for helping them. It must be anti-Soviet propaganda.

The Near East Relief is confronted with a peculiar problem. One wants only to help to relieve suffering. But how convince the Bolsheviks that you have no desire to hurt them, just for the fun of it? The trouble with the Bolsheviks is a state of thought. Suspicious of each other, they are doubly suspicious of outsiders. Sensing the shallow and unstable foundations of their power, they look for the inevitable revision of public opinion and consequent revolution. But they are fairly solidly in the saddle for all that, as they terrorize the adults and dominate intellectually the potential manhood and womanhood of the country.

**FREE STATE WILL
CALL IRISHMEN
TO ITS DEFENSE**

(Continued from Page 1)

not participate in this commission, the British Government is still committed to it and the representatives of The Christian Science Monitor understand it will appoint an additional commissioner itself to enable the pact to function if Ulster persists in the determination to ignore it.

What may happen after the commission has reported is a subject only of conjecture, as Free State and Ulster ideas regarding the ultimate line of action are utterly irreconcilable at present.

J. H. Thomas Warns

Irish Insurgents

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 5—The trend of feeling here in connection with the Irish situation is illustrated by the speech made at Bradford on Sunday by J. H. Thomas, secretary of the National Union of Railway men, a body which

always has been sympathetic to Irish aspirations. Mr. Thomas warned Irish irregulars they could not expect any support from British Labor.

"The result at the moment," he said, "are not rebelling against English guns or English rule. They are rebelling against a constitution for the first time given full liberty to the Irish people, a constitution overwhelmed by the British electorate. It may be that those who are rebelling are living in the hope that a change in the political complexion of the British Government may be nearer to their ideas.

Republic Grows Better

"It would be deceiving them and doing grave injustice to the future good government of the country to entertain any such illusions. The Liberals, Tories, Coalition, and Labor Party have all their respective policies which they will defend, but it would be deceiving the Irish people and embarrassing those responsible for the Irish Government if one did not say plainly that the talk of an Irish republic is not only a delusion, but that it is leading people to something that no political party in this country would concede."

Antagonism Subsiding

Statements have been made in the past few days by both Michael Collins and Sir James Craig, showing that now the Free State has begun to set its own house in order, its antagonism with Ulster is automatically subsiding.

Mr. Collins recently told an interviewer that the south had no designs on the peace, wealth, or religious aspirations of the northeast, and Sir J. Craig has replied with assurance that the north treasures no bitterness against the south, but will welcome its progress and prosperity.

Salvage work is now going on at the Four Courts, but little hope is felt of saving any large proportion either of the library or manuscripts. Loss of purely legal documents alone will lead, it is said, to something like chaos in the Irish law courts.

Mr. De Valera's party was once dubbed "Women's and Children's party," on account of the support this leader is supposed to command, not only among extremists like Erskine Childers, but also with the ladies. This, no doubt, had nothing to do with the demand for the cessation of hostilities which was addressed last Saturday to Free State Government by the Irish Women's International League, the Irish Women Workers' Union, the Irish Women's Labor Council and the Irish Women's Franchise League.

We are great, and rich, and powerful as states and sections; we are in the full concord of union. This great organic law has been preserved and its ambiguities removed. Where there has been enlarged federal authority, the States have wished it so. The Constitution has been amended to meet the people's needs. Our representative government of constitutional government is responsive to the will of the majority, responsive to the expression of deliberate public opinion. It must be so to endure.

Majorities, restrained to the protection of minorities, ever must rule. The Constitution and the laws sponsored by the majority must be enforced. It does not matter whether opposed by an opposing minority as is just objection. The rising tide of public opinion will change the law. There is no abiding liberty under any other plan.

I mean to sound no note of pessimism. This republic is secure. Menaces do arise, but public opinion will efface them. Meanwhile Government must represent them. The Eighteenth Amendment does not affect personal liberty, but the amendment is the will of America and must be sustained by the Government and public opinion else contempt for the law will undermine our very foundations.

Blocs Developed By War

The foremost thought in the Constitution is the right to freedom and the pursuit of happiness. Men must be free to live and achieve. Liberty is gone in America when any man is denied by anybody the right to work and live in the work. It does not matter who

is anti-American.

A free American has the right to labor without any other's leave. It will be no less an abridgment to deny men to bargain collectively. Government cannot tolerate any class or group dominated through force. It will be a sorry day when groups dominated by force are left in our land. Government and the laws which Government is charged with enforcing must be for all the people, ever aiming at the common good.

The tendencies of the present day are not surprising. War stirred the passions of men and left the world in uppermost.

ENFORCE DRY LAW, SAYS MR. HARDING

(Continued from Page 1)

ment. Declaring that "majorities ever must rule," he added:

"The Eighteenth Amendment denies to a minority a fancied sense of personal liberty, but the amendment is sustained by the Government and public opinion, else contempt for the law would be greater than the problem is.

Gen. John J. Pershing, who also delivered an address, was applauded

when he advocated "fearless" use of "the strong arm of the law" in communities which "openly sympathize with ruthless murder of innocent people in the exercise of the right to earn a livelihood." President Harding joined in the handshaking which followed that statement.

President Strays From Text

Departing frequently from the prepared text of his speech, Mr. Harding, with a smile, told how he, "as a green village youth," once rode into Martin from the nearby town of Caledonia, his former home, on a "stomach mule."

At another juncture he remarked that "back in 1895 he dropped into the Express office" to see "some of the fellows" there about a civic celebration. The President, in his address, said in part:

THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Royal Academy of Music to Celebrate Centennial

London, Eng., June 16
Special Correspondence

FROM July 10 to 22 the Royal Academy of Music is keeping a festival in honor of its centennial. A thanksgiving service at St. Paul's Cathedral, 12 chamber concerts, six performances of English opera, two dramatic performances, three orchestral concerts, besides a reception, a prize-giving and a banquet, form the items. All the music will be composed and performed by students and one-time students, including Sullivan, Goring Thomas, Frederick Corder, Louis Napoleon Parker, Sir Henry Wood and Sir Alexander C. Mackenzie.

It was on July 5, 1822, at a meeting of wealthy amateurs held in the Thatched House Tavern, London, that a first official move was made toward founding an academy for the teaching of music, and a week later the decision was confirmed and the scheme put into operation. A hundred years before there had been a Royal Academy of Music, but it was an opera-producing society, not a teaching institution. The new academy was "Royal" from the first, having the patronage of King George IV, then, as it has that of King George V now.

More Than 700 Pupils

There were differences, however, for while the maximum number of pupils was fixed at 40 boys and 40 girls between the ages of 10 and 15, and actually 10 of each were accepted, today there are over 700 pupils with many more seeking admission, while most of them are between 15 and 22 years old. Other pupils soon came in, however, and the results of the work were always good from the point of view of erudition, though financially the record was one of constant struggle.

It is perhaps a tribute to the business character of the professional musician that the R. A. M. was never able to pay its way until the professors were given a fair share in its administration. This was in 1859, nearly 30 years after a Royal Charter had been granted making the institution a quasi-official one. It was also very soon after Arthur Seymour Sullivan, the first "Mendelssohn Scholar," had finished his career there and gone to pick up ideas at Leipzig, then regarded in England as the center of all musical learning. Sullivan was the first to win the Mendelssohn Scholarship ("The English 'Prix de Rome'") and on the strength of it entered the R. A. M., though it is not an academy scholarship. William Shakespeare, since become famous as a teacher of many of the world's great singers, and Frederick Corder, the present professor of composition, won the scholarship after they had entered the academy.

Subsidy Is Withdrawn

With the reigning monarch as patron, the Duke of Edinburgh (afterward Duke of Saxe Coburg-Gotha), who, besides being a prince of royal blood, was a keen, active musician, as president, a responsible body of directors and a committee management of seven professors, seven outsiders and an independently chosen chairman, things began to look up. Sterndale Bennett was then the principal professor, and he led an active and successful opposition to the board which had endeavored to abolish the academy, and became its first administrative and teaching head.

MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS OUSTED BY FASCISTI

By Special Cable

ROME, July 5.—The situation at Ancona near Bari between the Socialists and Fascisti is serious. Owing to the murder of prominent Fascisti there the local Fascisti decided to occupy the municipal offices which they did after a struggle with the municipal authorities who were Socialists and who were compelled to flee. Troops were hurried to the scene with armored cars and machine guns in order to prevent the arrival of other Fascisti from neighboring towns, a general strike having been called in the town.

Fortunately there has been no fighting, but the presence of so many armed Fascisti and the troops has given rise to serious alarm. Incidentally it is one of the rare occasions when the Fascisti have used their "cavally." Besides cavalry the Fascisti are using Italy's waterways and may be seen learning to row daily on the Tiber, while a violent struggle between boatloads of Fascisti and Communists has been reported from Genoa.

Examinations Instituted

One of the means employed to improve the financial condition and the status of the academy was the inauguration of metropolitan and local examinations, the former giving the right to the title Licentiate of the Royal Academy of Music (L. R. A. M.). A restoration of the government grant of £500 per annum was also a welcome help.

Macfarren was succeeded in 1888 by Alexander Campbell Mackenzie, a former student and professor, a pupil of Liszt, and a composer of great ability and learning. The continental reputation of the new principal, together with his unquestionably great powers as an organizer, gave to the work a new forward impulse which, after 34 years, is still as strong as ever. The local examinations were combined with those of the Royal College of Music under the control of an "Associated Board," but each institution kept its metropolitan examinations independent of the other.

The old houses in Tenterden Street, adjoining the original home of the academy, which had been occupied for many years, had to be given up, as the lease had expired. A new building was accordingly erected in the Marylebone Road, of which the only fault today is that it has become too small. A junior department for the students under 15 was opened in 1914, and there is no branch of music teaching which is outside the scope of the institution. There is an extensive library, a fine concert hall with a large organ, and one of the proposals for celebrating the centen-

ary is the erection of a school of opera and drama, with all necessary stage appliances. Musicians and music lovers the world over are subscribing good wishes and money for the continued success and progress of the academy.

Italian Artists Speak Highly of the United States

Rome, June 20
Special Correspondence

MUCH as Italian artists in the United States appreciate their life there they always look forward to the close of the theatrical season in order to return to their native soil and spend a few weeks with their families and friends. Far from taking a rest in Italy they are perhaps more busy here than in America. Apart from the continual visits of their friends they are always receiving numerous demands to sing in private recitals and in charity concerts. The call is seldom unanswered, and Italians thus have an opportunity of hearing their most renowned singers.

Signor Pasquale De Luca, the Roman baritone, has just returned to Rome. He lives in a princely villa in the new quarters of Via Nomentana and he is busy all day receiving his friends and admirers who come to hear from his own lips something about theater life in America.

Signor De Luca speaks in high terms of the United States, where Italian artists still maintain the first place in the theatrical field. Signor Caruso has been a great loss, but Signor De Luca believes Signor Gigli, who has also returned to Italy for a few months, was quite a revelation last season at the Metropolitan Theater and will probably take Caruso's place as America's best tenor. He also pays a warm tribute to the director of the Metropolitan, Signor Gatti-Casazza (now also in Italy), who has been reconfirmed for a further period of three years as "impressario."

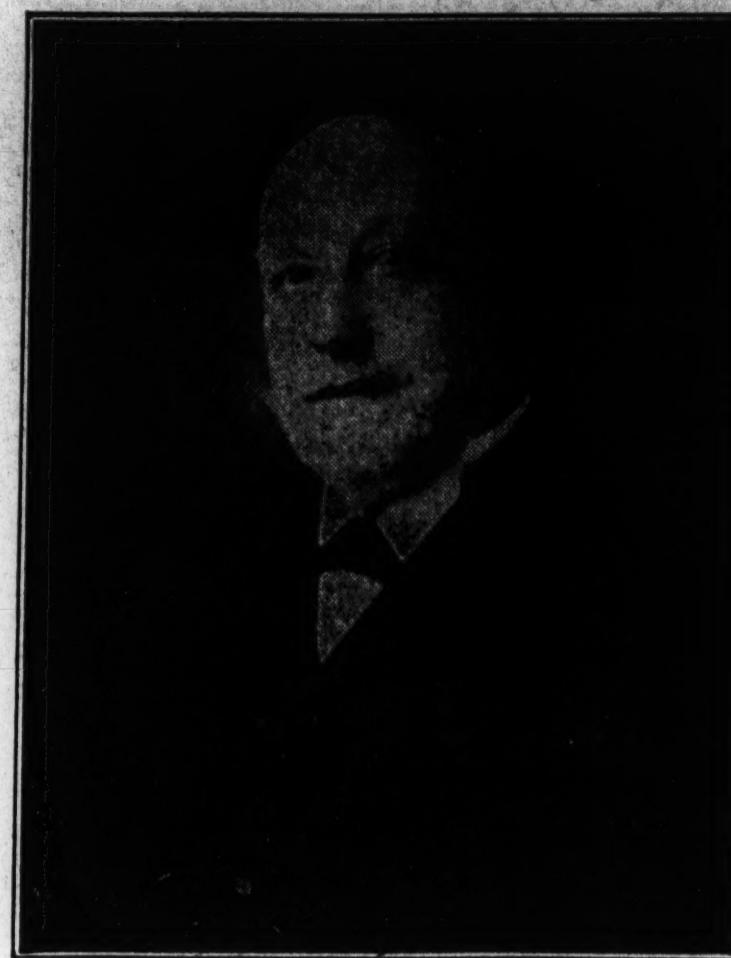
Of all operas, says Signor De Luca, Americans prefer Italian ones and among the Italian composers, Verdi and Puccini are the favorites. All attempts made to secure Signor Toscanini as conductor of the Metropolitan orchestra have failed, as he prefers to conduct his own orchestra at the "Scala" in Milan. Naturally the offers made to Signor Toscanini were enormous, and Signor Gatti-Casazza once sent a thousand-word telegram to Toscanini in the hope of inducing him to accept the invitation. But Toscanini did not even reply. Signor De Luca, who will, of course, return to the States next season, considers it rather unfortunate that the most recent Italian operas have either not been given or have failed to win approval on the other side of the Atlantic. Even Puccini's "Trilico" cannot be considered a success except for the last of the three operas it contains, namely "Gianni Schicci," which the American public has rightly recognized as one of the best pieces of amusing light music in its predecessors.

The society was founded by a little group of six San Francisco etchers and has now grown to an important membership, exceeded only by the Brooklyn and Chicago societies. The membership now includes many eastern etchers, as well as the prominent etchers of the west. It even extends to members from Australia, which gives an intensely cosmopolitan aspect to the exhibition. That the standards quite equal those maintained by the eastern societies is seen by the appearance of work from such easterners as Auerbach Levy, Heintzelmann, Addams, Roth, Jacques and Anne Goldwaith. The latter's ever-agreeable interpretations of the dance hang with a recent genre print, in which she has made graphic the picturesque laziness of the south. It is called "A Street in Bagerhoma."

Bertha Jacques, the founder of the Chicago Society of Etchers, shows a group interesting to westerners, while Loren Barton is another woman who brings some new prints of New York and New Orleans. Local men who record the San Francisco scenes of waterfront and countryside, hilltop and Chinatown, no less engagingly are Scammon, Winkler, Poole, Piazzoni, and Perham Nah. These are all older workers who have the perennial youth of enthusiasm, but the increase of names among the younger workers this year is notable. Such a growth as this is indeed a justification for the exhibitions of any society.

Already recognized in the east, the work of the youthful Cleo Damiansakes has produced prints, fanciful and personal in conception. Her original rhythmic figures intertwined with decorative foliage are classic in theme, though combined with California's abundant verdure. There is a sweep and primitive grace about them far more sophisticated than one might expect in a young etcher.

The ability of Arthur Miller, a young Canadian, now resident in California, has been confirmed by the



Photograph © A. Corbet. London
Sir Alexander Campbell Mackenzie, Principal of the Royal Academy of Music, Under Whose Guidance the Academy Has Progressed Consistently Throughout His 34 Years of Office

California Society of Etchers Holds Its Eleventh Annual Show

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 22 (Special Correspondence)—The eleventh annual exhibition of the California Society of Etchers offers an entirely acceptable collection in the Print Rooms. The various methods from wood blocks to aquatint and the latest color processes all appear, but the thoroughly sincere, more usual forms of etching are pleasingly dominant. In numbers, quality and variety of subject this exhibition surpasses any of its predecessors.

The society was founded by a little

group of six San Francisco etchers

and has now grown to an important

membership, exceeded only by the

Brooklyn and Chicago societies.

The membership now includes many

eastern etchers, as well as the prominent

etchers of the west. It even extends

to members from Australia, which

gives an intensely cosmopolitan aspect

to the exhibition. That the standards

quite equal those maintained by the

eastern societies is seen by the

appearance of work from such easterners as Auerbach Levy, Heintzelmann,

Addams, Roth, Jacques and Anne

Goldwaith. The latter's ever-agreeable

interpretations of the dance hang

with a recent genre print, in which

she has made graphic the picturesque

laziness of the south. It is called "A

Street in Bagerhoma."

Bertha Jacques, the founder of the

Chicago Society of Etchers, shows a

group interesting to westerners, while

Loren Barton is another woman who

brings some new prints of New York

and New Orleans. Local men who

record the San Francisco scenes of

waterfront and countryside, hilltop

and Chinatown, no less engagingly are

Scammon, Winkler, Poole, Piazzoni,

and Perham Nah. These are all older

workers who have the perennial

youth of enthusiasm, but the increase

of names among the younger workers

this year is notable. Such a growth

as this is indeed a justification for the

exhibitions of any society.

ceived cordially. Jay and Mitt Britton, with musical instruments, make a good impression up until the time they announce that their next number will be an impersonation of Ted Lewis, of Folies fame, and one of his mates. The Novelles, doing an acrobatic turn on rings; the Castillians in something out of the ordinary in the line of statue reproduction; Sherman and Rose in dances, and the usual "Babes," "Topics of the Day," and "Paths News" complete the bill.

Baltimore Art Museum

Given a New Home

BALTIMORE, Md. (Special Correspondence)—The house owned by Miss M. Carey Thomas, former president of Bryn Mawr College, at the southwest corner of Cathedral and Monument streets of this city, has been turned over by Miss Thomas to the Baltimore Art Museum for a period of years.

The loan is regarded as one of great significance, not only by the trustees of the museum fund, but by local art societies also. It seems that a place has been secured for the suitable housing of art treasures secured for the Baltimore Art Museum (which, so far, has been merely a project, without a building of any description) and also that local organizations of artists and art lovers will have a place in which to hold as many exhibitions as they care to arrange. Miss Thomas has assured the Baltimore Museum of Art that the house will be available for the next three years, at least, provided that this organization assume responsibility for taxes, insurance, and care of property. No rent will be charged.

The loan is regarded as one of great significance, not only by the trustees of the museum fund, but by local art societies also. It seems that a place has been secured for the suitable housing of art treasures secured for the Baltimore Art Museum (which, so far, has been merely a project, without a building of any description) and also that local organizations of artists and art lovers will have a place in which to hold as many exhibitions as they care to arrange. Miss Thomas has assured the Baltimore Museum of Art that the house will be available for the next three years, at least, provided that this organization assume responsibility for taxes, insurance, and care of property. No rent will be charged.

The house, which is one of the finest in the city, has, in addition to a large picture gallery, five spacious drawing rooms and reception rooms on the first floor, which might be used singly or together for exhibition purposes, five rooms on the second floor suitable for minor exhibitions, and for offices, and third and fourth floors on which the art treasures of the museum would be stored as they are secured. The location of the house and its proximity to the Walters' Gallery and Peabody Institute are contributing factors to its desirability. It was built about 75 years ago by John W. Garrett and was left to Miss Thomas by Miss Mary Garrett. The art gallery was added to the rear about 25 years ago.

The Baltimore Water Color Club, the Friends of Art, and the Handicraft Club, which hold exhibitions annually, are arranging to place their exhibitions of the coming year in the Monument Street house.

New Comedy in San Diego

SAN DIEGO, Cal. (Special Correspondence)—"The Worm," a clever satirical comedy by Austin Adams, was given its première performance June 22 by the San Diego Players (formerly called Community Players). This play, so Mr. Adams promised in his curtain speech, will be presented in New York next season. The "worm" is the American father, the successful and tired business man with an extravagant, unsympathetic family, and the manner in which this industrial leader is handled by that conglomerate family, and the consternation when the "worm" reaches the inevitable place where he "turns," furnishes good clean comedy. The writer dares to predict, however, that the play will have considerable "brushing up" before going to Broadway, particularly the third act or epilogue, which moves too slowly, but in spite of the rough spots, both the playwright and the local players deserve much credit.

Educators Are to Be ART MUSEUM GUESTS

The trustees of the Boston Art Museum have arranged for the National Education Association delegates and friends a unique reception in the beautiful tapestry hall of the museum, this evening, from 8 to 11 o'clock. Maurice Gray, president of the Art Museum board of trustees, has invited Miss Charl Ormond Williams, president of the association, to receive with the trustees the many hundred delegates who will welcome the opportunity to visit the museum galleries.

Miss Annie G. Scollard, president of the Boston Teachers Club, has arranged to have the following superintendents of drawing act as hostesses in taking visitors through the galleries: Elizabeth Bartlett, Laura W. Cook, Flora L. Bright, Grace E. Hackett, Frances I. Nickerson, and Harriet F. Smith. The hostesses will be assisted by Agnes A. Aubin, Maude J. Bray, Marian A. Daniels, Loretta Curran, Helen Hilton, Theresa O'Brien, Idella Seldis, Laura B. Tolman, Elizabeth P. Wright, and Grace A. McGrath, and a large corps of ushers.

Belle Dudley's musical comedy, "Sue Dear," will come to the Times Square Theater New York a week from Monday.

"That Day," by Louis K. Anscherer, will open in Atlantic City this week.

FOICE DUDLEY'S MUSICAL COMEDY, "SUE DEAR," WILL OPEN AT THE TIMES SQUARE THEATER NEW YORK A WEEK FROM MONDAY.

HEYDT BAKERY SAINT LOUIS AMERICAN BAKERY CO.

Established 1869

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN ALL CLASSES OF HORSES AND MULES

St. Louis National Stock Yards, Ill.

GOOD PRINTING Direct Advertising Ideas

Comprehensive Service

CLARK-SPRAGUE PRINTING CO. 204 N. Third St. SAINT LOUIS

Telephone Lake View 1098

ARTHUR G. HERTZBERG 1751-1757 Belmont Avenue CHICAGO

FINE BOOKBINDING COVERS AND CASES PRIVATE LIBRARIES RESTORED

IN ST. LOUIS "The Happy Thought" "T" ROOM Books, Cards, Mottoes, Pictures, Music, Handwork

Our furnishings, drapes, etc., etc., can be duplicated at moderate cost. We can make up anything for you home.

Victoria Blg., LOUISVILLE AT EIGHTH SADI M. SOUKUP

Telephone Lake View 1098

FOR ICE Call Main 8695

UNION FUEL & ICE CO.

OUR SERVICE IS GOOD ST. LOUIS, MO.

SPARKS MULE AND HOR

THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

*D'Annunzio Play
in Roman Theater
at Fiesole, Italy*Florence, Italy, June 15
Special Correspondence

THE series of representations of the "Figlio di Jorio," D'Annunzio's drama inspired by the life of his native Abruzzi, in the Roman Theater at Fiesole, have been drawing, and continue to draw, large audiences to the old Etruscan city high upon the hills above Florence. And with good reason; for this great pastoral tragedy could find no nobler setting than that afforded by this ancient amphitheater, with the olives and corn and Tuscan hills as the background of the action, and the golden sunlight flooding the scene.

Many performances have been given in this theater within recent years, including works of Sophocles and Euripides, of Tasso and Alfieri; but the D'Annunzian tragedy, with its rustic personages, its quaint bright peasant costumes, its ancient peasant rites and ceremonies, lends itself peculiarly to such representation, and affords many lovely scenes which those who have witnessed them will not soon forget.

Linked with "Mysteries"

The drama itself is so easily accessible in book form that description of the story is needless; but, as represented in the open air, against a background so noble, the old ceremonial rites of the Abruzzi... the procession of women bearing the baskets of nuptial gifts upon their heads, the crowd of reapers in their picturesque costumes, the groups of black-robed women in the final act, seemed to be closely linked with the old religious "Mysteries," of medieval times.

And, if the wonderful landscape formed an incomparable setting for the action, so did the sun also play its part in the drama, flooding the scene and gilding the brilliant dresses in the first act; sending lengthening shadows across the stage and the fields beyond throughout the second; and augmenting the tragedy of the third, with its black figures and wailing chants, by withdrawing its light and leaving the twilight to settle over all and the shadows to deepen toward the coming night.

After the first successful daylight performances the innovation of night performances was introduced, and these too have attracted large audiences, offering as they do a spectacle of great beauty, of novel and mysterious effects of light.

Lighting of Singular Beauty

The stage on these occasions is illuminated by "searchlights" manipulated from the highest point of the "caves" or auditorium, in the center of the back curve. These shafts of light, silvery or pale lilac, directed upon the scene, or played upon the silvery olives rising from the close-growing corn beyond, or illuminating for an instant a solemn grove of cypresses fringing a hillside against



Scenes in "Figlio di Jorio" as Performed at Fiesole, Italy

the sky, were of singular beauty; and, that they revealed the myriads of infinitesimal night flies, whirling, silver-bright, in their track, or flashed

for a moment on the gay costumes of a procession of peasants wending their way singing through the corn and olives beyond the stage, or revealed the picturesque shepherds on the piece driving their flocks slowly by in the background, they left pictures of an ethereal and novel loveliness to be long remembered with delight.

The part of Aligi was taken by Giulio Tempesti, who has thrown himself with enthusiasm and devotion into the whole work of these productions.

Ups and Downs of Melodrama

IN THOSE

good old days, when small boys quivered and quaked in the gallery at one of Lincoln Carter's periodic thrillers, "The Lights o' London," blazed, heroines donned white breeches and shiny black boots and rode to victory, and pasteboard railroad trains clattered on stage and off, melodrama flourished and flowered. Then came change. Mr. Carter donned his dressing gown, put his feet on or near the mantelpiece, fixed his eyes on the placid,

motor-punctuated dusk of Sheridan Road in Chicago, and concocted marvels for the movies while the clock ticked "round past midnight. Marshall Neilan and the cinematic version of "In Old Kentucky" sent ordinarily dignified spectators into wild enthusiasm over a filmed horse race, Mr. Tourneur turned out "The County Fair," Mr. Griffith welded "Way Down East" into melodrama beyond the farthest dreams of stagecraft. Nowadays it would take a Max Reinhardt to make mere theatrical sham compete with movie melodrama.

No more can horses race on treadmills past a grandstand glaring with faces and figures painted in. Already the old order changed; came "Alias Jimmy Valentine," made from O. Henry's capital short story, "Within the Law," "On Trial," and so on and so forth. Melodrama dealt more or less pleasantly with the pursuit (and occasionally capture) of charming criminals. It had taken, if you will, an O. Henry twist, it often enough provided surprising ending. "Under Cover," "Cheating Cheaters" and many another followed out the less ancient plan.

Audiences desired and demanded unusual quirks and turns to scene and situation; they were no longer contented with the loose and shoddy acting of "The Way Down East" school.

"The Two Orphans" would have left them regrettably cool and unapreciative. Even during the war-booming "guns and battleship decks" drew faint applause; if melodrama it must be, of wit rather than canon was to be desired. Mr. Carter's mechanical bombshell, "An American Ace," went a-glimmering while Bruce Bairnsfather's astounding mixture of comedy, caricature, melodrama and music, "The Better 'Ole," waxed and grew fat. If the public desired cavalry and cannon (which they did) the movies were all too willing to oblige; if they craved the life of the wild and open west, there were also the movies. Later even there was Porter Emerson Browne's much-maligned "Three Live Ghosts," most amazing in its melodrama and most melodic in its amusement.

Or to fail to on more serious things, there were two present-day "thrillers" doing double duty on Broadway at this very moment, "The Bat," survivor of more than a single season and still going merrily upon its melodramatic way, and newer but none the less novel, "The Cat and the Canary." Whatever their faults, they belong not at all to the old order of things, they depend not a whit upon labored and strenuous mechanics, and insofar as melodrama may, they possess a very definite merit.

G. H.
Other Experiences
Following his adventure with "An Ideal Husband," Trevor produced Cyril Harcourt's "A Place in the Sun." This he followed with restaging of "Toby's Bow," in which, after it had been cast aside by its original producer, he placed George Marion in the leading part and himself took a secondary position. Under Trevor's management this play was successful. The actor next produced Booth Tarkington's "Up from Nowhere," which fell short of popularity. In the past season he produced two plays, Chester Bally Fernald's "The Married Woman," which had been done in England some years previously, and Willson Collison's quick failure, "Desert Sands."

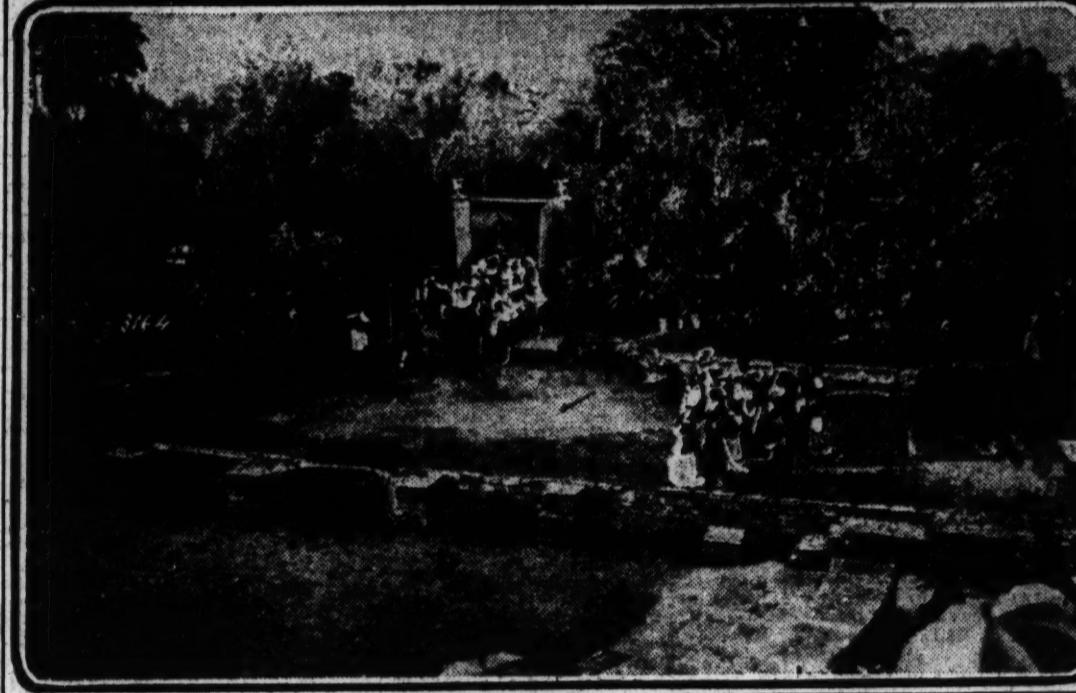
These were but minor ventures of which the actor had little hope, but with which he wished to busy himself. Finishing with them he joined William A. Brady and Grace George in a triangular partnership and produced "The Exquisite Hour" and "Me and My Diary," which, failing, permitted him to oblige the management of "Lilies of the Field" by returning to the part he had originated in that play in New York. He accepted the billet in Chicago for four weeks, and remained through the run of nine weeks.

Mr. Trevor will continue his partnership with Mr. Brady and Miss George, acting with the latter in the autumn in her adaptation of Paul Gerald's French comedy, "Almer." He will be associated with Mr. Brady on a profit-sharing basis in the production of other works. In lone self-management he will make at a later time, according to his present schedule, a number of revivals, including Pinero's "Iris" and "His House in Order," both of which he acted in England; Wilde's "The Importance of Being Earnest," and Shakespeare's "Henry V" and "Twelfth Night." Mr. Trevor's attention will be devoted chiefly, however, to the staging of new plays. He is in quest of works of native authorship, but will not limit his interest to the drama of any one country.

Accordingly, melodrama on stage cast in "East is West," aside from practically all the Chinamen in Los Angeles not otherwise engaged, includes Edward Burns, Fred Warren, Frank Lanning, Warner Oland, Nigel Barrie, Nick DeRuiz and Jim Lang. Sidney Franklin is directing.

Constance Talmedge's supporting cast in "The Inevitable," the play by Charlotte E. Wells in which Maria Bazzi will appear, will also include Alphonse Ethier, Leslie Austin, Helen Bolton, Grace Reals, Camille d'Alberg, Beatrice Miller, Beatrice Bradley, Henrietta Bonney, Paul Doucet and Basil Stratton.

According to the supporting cast in "The Inevitable," the play by Charlotte E. Wells in which Maria Bazzi will appear, will also include Alphonse Ethier, Leslie Austin, Helen Bolton, Grace Reals, Camille d'Alberg, Beatrice Miller, Beatrice Bradley, Henrietta Bonney, Paul Doucet and Basil Stratton.

Revival of Repertory Companies
Urged to Restore Good ActingLondon, June 9
Special Correspondence

WHAT is wrong with the theater? is a question that is as old as the theater itself. It is like the old joke about "Punch." And the reply to the statement that "the theater isn't as good as it was" is "it never was."

During the past few weeks I have turned up a lot of theatrical histories about the stage of all countries and I was astounded to find that they nearly all had some reference to the decline either of the drama or of the acting. The truth is that there are periods when the wrong people get into possession of the theater; and if one would have a fine mixture of melodrama, sentimental comedy and fine-cut farce, regarding "Three Live Ghosts," most amazing in its melodrama and most melodic in its amusement.

Or to fail to on more serious things, there were two present-day "thrillers" doing double duty on Broadway at this very moment, "The Bat," survivor of more than a single season and still going merrily upon its melodramatic way, and newer but none the less novel, "The Cat and the Canary." Whatever their faults, they belong not at all to the old order of things, they depend not a whit upon labored and strenuous mechanics, and insofar as melodrama may, they possess a very definite merit.

Theatrical Notes

Norman Trevor's first production next season will be "Manhattan," in which he will double as director and chief actor. It is by Henry Hill and Leighton Osmun.

The cast of "The Inevitable," the play by Charlotte E. Wells in which Maria Bazzi will appear, will also include Alphonse Ethier, Leslie Austin, Helen Bolton, Grace Reals, Camille d'Alberg, Beatrice Miller, Beatrice Bradley, Henrietta Bonney, Paul Doucet and Basil Stratton.

According to the supporting cast in "The Inevitable," the play by Charlotte E. Wells in which Maria Bazzi will appear, will also include Alphonse Ethier, Leslie Austin, Helen Bolton, Grace Reals, Camille d'Alberg, Beatrice Miller, Beatrice Bradley, Henrietta Bonney, Paul Doucet and Basil Stratton.

Constance Talmedge's supporting cast in "The Inevitable," the play by Charlotte E. Wells in which Maria Bazzi will appear, will also include Alphonse Ethier, Leslie Austin, Helen Bolton, Grace Reals, Camille d'Alberg, Beatrice Miller, Beatrice Bradley, Henrietta Bonney, Paul Doucet and Basil Stratton.

"Omar, the Tentmaker," Richard Walton Tully's play, will probably turn out to be one of the most picturesque pictures made this summer. James Young is directing it with a lavish hand. Guy Bates Post is playing the rôle of Omar. Others in the cast include Nigel de Brulier, Virginia Brown, Faire, Rose, Diane, Douglas Gerrard, Evelyn Selbie, Boris Karloff, Patsy Ruth Miller and Will Jim Hatton.

I mentioned the point when I was chatting to Collin Kemper, producer of "The Bat," both in America and in London, and he remarked that it seemed to be a general answer to the question that had been puzzling him for some time. It explained why

there seemed to be so few of the younger generation who were apparently destined to play a big part in the drama of the future.

I have searched America and England, and I have not found a score of actors and actresses whom I think are likely to make big names for themselves in the history of the drama," he said.

"And I am afraid that it is this contempt for Shakespeare, Congreve, Sheridan and Wycherley—all great masters of the drama—that is at the bottom of it all. I believe that a course of the classics is absolutely necessary to the proper training of all young actors and actresses.

"They need not specialize in Shakespeare all their lives, but until they have realized some of the possibilities of stagecraft as Shakespeare realized them, they will never be more than futile nummers, and personally I do not think they can fully essay any part that requires real acting ability.

"Give me an artist with a thorough Shakespearean experience in preference to one of the moderns," he went on, "most of the actors of today don't act; they pose and gesture; they mouth lines without understanding them; and they make the life of a producer a burden. Their pretended modernism and their alleged natural acting is a sham. It is more artificial than anything in the old school. The old actors did at least justify their description—they did act. They also delivered their lines so that they could be heard in every part of the theater. Today the words are mumbled and, as I have said, the artists often do not understand their meaning, so how can they expect their audience to?

"Hundreds of those on the stage in the United States of America and in England should be chopping wood or serving behind the counter. They have little regard for their adopted profession apart from the money it brings them. The stage tickles their vanity, and provides them with admirers, otherwise they would never face rehearsals. Even these they are inclined to think unnecessary, for they interfere with their golf, their motor

trips, their luncheon parties, and their club dances.

"Eminence in the theater can only be reached after a long, hard struggle. The same infinite pains are needed that the painter, the pianist, the sculptor and the writer must devote to their chosen vocation. Similarly the actor must be prepared for many heartbreaking disappointments. Personally I believe that the disappearance of the stock and repertory companies both in America and in England has been largely responsible for the decline of acting. There are very few companies where a young actor or actress can obtain the experience that is essential even for the most talented. Kean, Garrick, Mrs. Siddons, did not win their laurels until they had had a thorough training.

"The modern tendency to send London and New York successes on tour has been disastrous to many of the older stock companies which played in the smaller towns, and their elimination has almost been completed by the firms and the music halls.

"In conclusion I must confess that practically every artist I know who has any real status in the profession owes to a hard schooling in repertory, which, however arduous and irksome at the time, has proved invaluable to them in their subsequent careers. It made them self-reliant, gave them breadth of style and an ability to rise to emergencies. There will be nothing very wrong with acting if we revive the repertory companies."

A. W.

THEATRICAL

NEW YORK

MOROSCO THEATRE
W. 45th St.
Eves. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

THE BAT

Keeps Standees on Tops of Their Toes
CORT THEATRE
West 45th St. Eves. at 8:15
Mat. Tues. & Sat. 2:30WALLACE AND MARY NASH
HARRIS PRESENTS
in "CAPTAIN APPLEJACK"Globe Theatre B'way & 46 St. Eves. 8:15
Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
"A BULLY GOOD SHOW." PRESENTED BY CHARLES DILLINGHAM PRESENTSGood Morning Dearie
WITH A CAST OF UNUSUAL EXCELLENCESAM HARRIS THEATRE W. 45th St.
TEL. BRYANT 4344
Eves. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30SIX CYLINDER LOVE
A new comedy by Wm. Anthony McGuire
with ERNEST TRUEXMusic Box WEST 45th ST.
BRYANT 1470
Eves. 8:15 Sharp. Mat. Wed. and Sat. at 2:30"Best musical show ever made in America."
N. Y. Globe IRVING BERLIN'S"MUSIC BOX REVUE"
SELWYN THEATRE W. 45th St.
BARNEY BERNARD and
ALEXANDER CARR IN
a new comedy
"PARTNERS AGAIN"By Montague Glass and Julian Robert Goodman
Eves. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30BIJOU Theater W. 45th St. Eves. 8:30
OUTERIE MCINTOSH PRESENTSTHE DOVER ROAD
A. A. MILNE'S Gay Comedy
with Chas. Cherry 8TH MONTHF. RAY COMSTOCK & MORRIS GEST PRESENT
Balfe's CHAUVE SOURIS
From MOSCOW—Direct from LONDON—PARIS
NOW ATCentury Roof Theatre
62d St. & C. Pl. W.
Entrance on 62d St. Phone Columbus 2800.
Eves. 8:30. MAT. TUES. & SAT. 2:30BELMONT West 45th St. Bryant 0646
Eves. 8:30. Mat. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

A HIT! KEMPY

with GRANT MITCHELL
and THE WOODS

THEATRE GUILD PRODUCTION

HE WHO SLAPPED HIS WIFE
gets off West 55th
SLAPPED Mat. Thurs. & Sat.

SALLY

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

SKOKIE COURSE
WILL TEST PROS

Layout Where Open to Be Played Entirely Suitable—
Par Figures Difficult

When the United States and foreign golfers battle for the national open golf championship the week of July 11, they will compete over a layout well calculated to test their skill to the utmost, for Skokie Country Club abounds in pitfalls for the unwary, demands long-hitting for its pars, and has greens both slippery and undulating. Whoever does four turns of the Glencoe, Ill., circuit in 300 or under will well deserve all the laurel he gets thereby. The following hole-by-hole description of the 5553-yard layout will give one an idea of the difficulties and individual merits which it has as a golf links.

Hole No. 1 is 430 yards. Par 4. The drive should be rather to the left to open up the hole for the next shot and to avoid a sand trap on the right beyond the cross bunker, as the landing place for a shot too straight for the pin has a break to the right and carries a ball to the rough, or a bunker for a slice. An over-pulled ball will find two huge bunkers. Plenty of landing space between the cross bunker and the green. A deep sand pit along the right of the green. A grass hollow along the left. Only rough beyond.

No. 2—185 yards. Par 3. Carry 170 yards. The tee shot is usually a stiff midiron played from left to right, so that it will not run, but against prevailing wind, may be a spoon. The green is entirely guarded on the front and both sides with sand traps and bunkers. The back of the green is guarded by a grass bank with a sand pit beyond. The green slopes forward toward the left corner and will hold the shot nicely. A sporty hole.

No. 3—440 yards. Par 4. Played with the prevailing wind, the tee shot can be played straight for the pin, but must carry 210 yards to avoid the inside end of a long, diagonal pit and bunker to catch pulled balls. The player with a short drive must place his shot inside the end of this diagonal bunker and be careful not to go too far to the right, or slice, because the landing spot has a slope toward the right that will carry the ball to a large bunker farther on to the right. A shot to the right center will have to negotiate a pit that runs from the right hand corner of the green. There are sand pits on the left, but none on the upper side of the green, only rough. The green has a good forward slope.

No. 4—350 yards. Par 4. A difficult hole. A drive and a pitch. A trap and bunker come in from the right side almost to the center. Carry 223 yards. The tee shot is straight for the pin and without slice or pull. A hog-back in the center of course at about 175 yards will accentuate a slice and find the right bunker, and likewise a pull will easily reach the rough, or a huge bunker at 280 yards, and necessitate a long, high shot to clear it and a tree beyond in the pitch to the green. The green is elevated with a decided pitch forward and is guarded on three sides by grass ridges. A deep trap on the left, deep rough on right and beyond a steep fall off into a ditch or out of bounds for two strong approach.

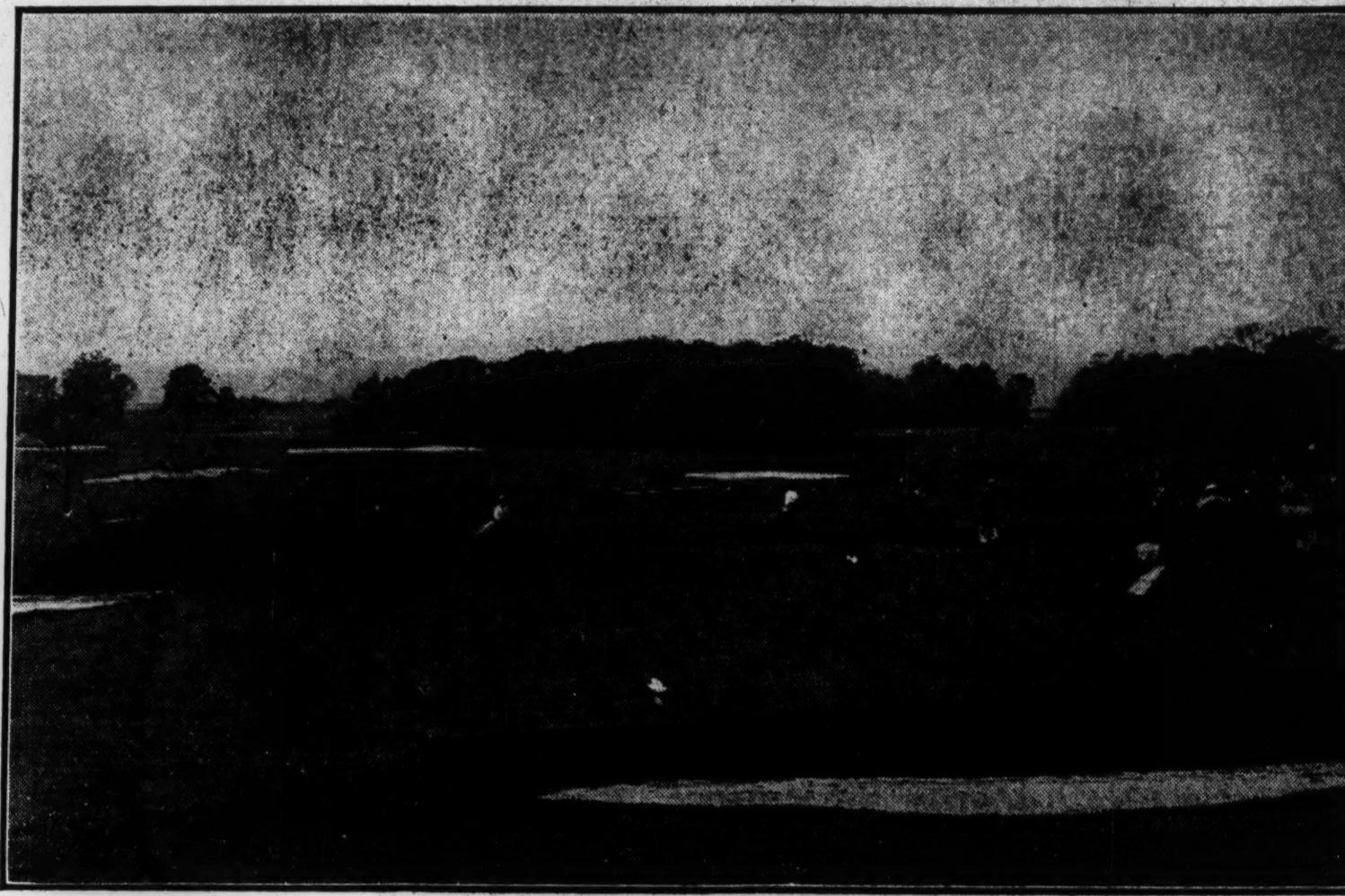
No. 5—530 yards. Par 5. With a following wind and a dry course, the long hitters can amuse themselves trying to reach this green in two shots. The tee shot should be just inside the pit and bunker on the left. Carry 185 yards. A slice will find a trap at 220 yards. A wide trap and high bunker for both pulled and sliced second shots, beginning at 330 yards on the right. Trees beyond it to edge of green. Sand traps along the left side of green. The pitch should be slightly to the right side, as the green breaks toward the left lower corner. Out of bounds fence beyond.

No. 6—390 yards. Par 4. A dog's leg to the right. Out of bounds on the right to beyond huge trap and bunker at the right-hand bend of the leg. This hole has two tees on opposite sides of the course. With the tee on the right, it is a great shot for the long hitter to carry over the inside end of this bunker—210 yards. This shot will find the opening to the green in line for the second shot, a nice pitch. For a shorter tee shot, it is best to keep to the left of the corner bunker, not too far. If the second shot is played to roll up, keep it to the left of the opening, as there is a decided break to the right between the traps guarding the green. There is a deep pit beyond the green for too strong an approach.

No. 7—215 yards. Par 3. The hardest par on the course but a splendid hole. A wide tee. With the plates to the right and the hole cut to the right, the sporty shot is a high spoon or fade-away iron straight at the pin, and right over the bushes in the bend of the right-hand pits, and the pit just beyond them—carry 195 yards. The green has a good forward slope and will hold the shot nicely. Against a strong wind this shot can be up to a full brassie or wooden shot. The drive otherwise is up a long bottle neck with deep traps on both sides and, with the pin to the right, unless intentionally sliced, while it will reach the green, will still be far from the pin as the green is large. No traps beyond bordering the green, only a grass hollow around right upper corner. One of the finest holes on any course.

No. 8—435 yards. Par 4. A hard hole for a par. A pond in front—carry 147 yards. The drive unless long will land on a rise that will shorten it 20 yards and make the next shot a long, difficult approach, uphill on the end to the finely guarded green. If playing a long second shot, place it to the inside end of the left bunker at 360 yards from the tee, as there is a decided break to the right on the roll of a long ball. If the approach is a pitch, be sure it is below the center of the green. A deep pit on the left of the green. A deep pit on the left of the green. A deep pit on the left of the green. The approach to the green beyond the cross bunker has a de-

Where U. S. Open Golf Will Be Played Next Week



View Showing Ninth Green and Adjoining Fairways of Skokie Country Club Links at Glencoe, Ill., Near Chicago

cially with a cross wind, the shot should be a bold one to the left side of the green over the left trap—carry 170 yards. The green is on the face of a rise and the shot will hold well. Using the right hand tee, the shot can be just over the inside end of the right diagonal bunker and trap—carry 153 yards—as the ball will break to the left toward the green. Deep pits on both sides of the green. A steep rise at the back. Out: 323; par 34.

No. 10—440 yards. Par 4. The tee shot should be placed well to the right as there is a distinct draw to the left that will carry a short or long ball, especially if hooked to two large bunkers. A large cross bunker, 370 yards distant from the tee, has to be carried on the second shot.

No. 11—430 yards. Par 4. The tee shot should be placed well to the right as there is a distinct draw to the left that will carry a short or long ball, especially if hooked to two large bunkers. A large cross bunker, 370 yards distant from the tee, has to be carried on the second shot.

No. 12—345 yards. Par 4. A fine, hard, finishing hole. Out of bounds on the left almost up to the green. Tee close on the left and trees on right half way up. In: 3320; par 36.

FAIRWAY FABLES

NOW that Miss Edith Cummings registered a win over Miss Glennie Collett at Buffalo, the two youthful golf stars are rivals more than ever. The last meeting of note was in Belleair, Fla., championship this spring when the results were different, the Providence girl winning with something like 73 for her medal.

When anyone hereabouts wishes to see just what a real seaside course looks like now, he need not journey to the coast, for the Chatfield Country Club now has its new links in playing order and there is no question about the hallmark being on everything from tee to cup in the layout.

When F. D. Ouimet of Woodland contests in the national amateur on his native links at Brookline this year let him play no better than he did in the State bout last week and all logical forecasts will come to pass, with Ouimet 1922 champion on the course where he first played the game and where he reached international fame by taking the United States open.

Yesterday was a golf day from Cape Ann to Provincetown, and also in most of the rest of the country, where the summer candle of old is giving way to the fall. The games of golfers who wedged with zeal equally expressive of holiday and patriotism. Furthermore, mixed foursomes were a specialty yesterday, as it looks as though the ladies, who used to be much in the background on the Fourth, were coming into more of their "rights."

The junior linksmen in Massachusetts have just a week more to get their mashies working with full back-swing and their putts hitting the middle of the cup, for the championship comes on July 11. Even though Clark Hodder is entered, the fact is not going to keep off many and many a caddy who gets his birdies pretty regularly in the backyard course.

Now that the "big noise" is over, golfers in Massachusetts will not have any open to play in till July 12, 13, 14—Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of next week—when Winchester will make up a few sixteens for those who like their bit of fun. By that time the men defeated at Kernwood will have become most excellent again, and they will have forgotten how the Salem grass swished after a week of rain.

MISS WETHERED NOT TO PLAY IN AMERICA

NEW YORK, July 5—Miss Joyce Wethered, holder of the British women's golf championship, has cancelled her proposed trip to this country, according to information reaching this city today. She had been expected to accompany her brother, Roger Wethered, who is coming to play in the Walker Cup contest this fall. No reason for the change in Miss Wethered's plans was given.

Miss Edith Leitch, sister of Miss Cecil Leitch, from whom Miss Wethered won the British final, is the only English woman who has announced her intention to seek the American title.

Australia and France May Meet on Longwood Courts

Boston May Yet Be the Scene of the Davis Cup Battle Between These Two Countries

WIMBLEDON, England, July 3 (By the Associated Press)—The Davis Cup tie between Australia and Czechoslovakia has been fixed for July 14-15, probably at Roehampton. The Australians and Frenchmen have received the decision of the Davis Cup Committee of the United States Lawn Tennis Association that if Australia and France failed to reach an agreement as to the place for playing the tie between France and Australia, the committee would direct that the match be played in the United States, probably on the Longwood Cricket Club courts, Chestnut Hill, Mass.

The Australians believe this is a fair proposal. France has not yet decided what action to take, but authoritative information is that there is a fair possibility of the French team going to the United States. French tennis officials are urging the team to make the journey across the water, pointing out that it has been clearly shown that both Henri Cochet and M. Borotra possess superb tennis possibilities, although they never have encountered such speed strokes as are used by Gerald L. Patterson and J. O. Anderson, of the Australian team. Despite the French players' lack of experience on grass courts they are expected to make a fine showing. The opinion is that both Frenchmen, especially young

French tennis officials are urging the team to make the journey across the water, pointing out that it has been clearly shown that both Henri Cochet and M. Borotra possess superb tennis possibilities, although they never have encountered such speed strokes as are used by Gerald L. Patterson and J. O. Anderson, of the Australian team. Despite the French players' lack of experience on grass courts they are expected to make a fine showing. The opinion is that both Frenchmen, especially young

French tennis officials are urging the team to make the journey across the water, pointing out that it has been clearly shown that both Henri Cochet and M. Borotra possess superb tennis possibilities, although they never have encountered such speed strokes as are used by Gerald L. Patterson and J. O. Anderson, of the Australian team. Despite the French players' lack of experience on grass courts they are expected to make a fine showing. The opinion is that both Frenchmen, especially young

French tennis officials are urging the team to make the journey across the water, pointing out that it has been clearly shown that both Henri Cochet and M. Borotra possess superb tennis possibilities, although they never have encountered such speed strokes as are used by Gerald L. Patterson and J. O. Anderson, of the Australian team. Despite the French players' lack of experience on grass courts they are expected to make a fine showing. The opinion is that both Frenchmen, especially young

French tennis officials are urging the team to make the journey across the water, pointing out that it has been clearly shown that both Henri Cochet and M. Borotra possess superb tennis possibilities, although they never have encountered such speed strokes as are used by Gerald L. Patterson and J. O. Anderson, of the Australian team. Despite the French players' lack of experience on grass courts they are expected to make a fine showing. The opinion is that both Frenchmen, especially young

French tennis officials are urging the team to make the journey across the water, pointing out that it has been clearly shown that both Henri Cochet and M. Borotra possess superb tennis possibilities, although they never have encountered such speed strokes as are used by Gerald L. Patterson and J. O. Anderson, of the Australian team. Despite the French players' lack of experience on grass courts they are expected to make a fine showing. The opinion is that both Frenchmen, especially young

French tennis officials are urging the team to make the journey across the water, pointing out that it has been clearly shown that both Henri Cochet and M. Borotra possess superb tennis possibilities, although they never have encountered such speed strokes as are used by Gerald L. Patterson and J. O. Anderson, of the Australian team. Despite the French players' lack of experience on grass courts they are expected to make a fine showing. The opinion is that both Frenchmen, especially young

French tennis officials are urging the team to make the journey across the water, pointing out that it has been clearly shown that both Henri Cochet and M. Borotra possess superb tennis possibilities, although they never have encountered such speed strokes as are used by Gerald L. Patterson and J. O. Anderson, of the Australian team. Despite the French players' lack of experience on grass courts they are expected to make a fine showing. The opinion is that both Frenchmen, especially young

French tennis officials are urging the team to make the journey across the water, pointing out that it has been clearly shown that both Henri Cochet and M. Borotra possess superb tennis possibilities, although they never have encountered such speed strokes as are used by Gerald L. Patterson and J. O. Anderson, of the Australian team. Despite the French players' lack of experience on grass courts they are expected to make a fine showing. The opinion is that both Frenchmen, especially young

French tennis officials are urging the team to make the journey across the water, pointing out that it has been clearly shown that both Henri Cochet and M. Borotra possess superb tennis possibilities, although they never have encountered such speed strokes as are used by Gerald L. Patterson and J. O. Anderson, of the Australian team. Despite the French players' lack of experience on grass courts they are expected to make a fine showing. The opinion is that both Frenchmen, especially young

French tennis officials are urging the team to make the journey across the water, pointing out that it has been clearly shown that both Henri Cochet and M. Borotra possess superb tennis possibilities, although they never have encountered such speed strokes as are used by Gerald L. Patterson and J. O. Anderson, of the Australian team. Despite the French players' lack of experience on grass courts they are expected to make a fine showing. The opinion is that both Frenchmen, especially young

French tennis officials are urging the team to make the journey across the water, pointing out that it has been clearly shown that both Henri Cochet and M. Borotra possess superb tennis possibilities, although they never have encountered such speed strokes as are used by Gerald L. Patterson and J. O. Anderson, of the Australian team. Despite the French players' lack of experience on grass courts they are expected to make a fine showing. The opinion is that both Frenchmen, especially young

French tennis officials are urging the team to make the journey across the water, pointing out that it has been clearly shown that both Henri Cochet and M. Borotra possess superb tennis possibilities, although they never have encountered such speed strokes as are used by Gerald L. Patterson and J. O. Anderson, of the Australian team. Despite the French players' lack of experience on grass courts they are expected to make a fine showing. The opinion is that both Frenchmen, especially young

French tennis officials are urging the team to make the journey across the water, pointing out that it has been clearly shown that both Henri Cochet and M. Borotra possess superb tennis possibilities, although they never have encountered such speed strokes as are used by Gerald L. Patterson and J. O. Anderson, of the Australian team. Despite the French players' lack of experience on grass courts they are expected to make a fine showing. The opinion is that both Frenchmen, especially young

French tennis officials are urging the team to make the journey across the water, pointing out that it has been clearly shown that both Henri Cochet and M. Borotra possess superb tennis possibilities, although they never have encountered such speed strokes as are used by Gerald L. Patterson and J. O. Anderson, of the Australian team. Despite the French players' lack of experience on grass courts they are expected to make a fine showing. The opinion is that both Frenchmen, especially young

French tennis officials are urging the team to make the journey across the water, pointing out that it has been clearly shown that both Henri Cochet and M. Borotra possess superb tennis possibilities, although they never have encountered such speed strokes as are used by Gerald L. Patterson and J. O. Anderson, of the Australian team. Despite the French players' lack of experience on grass courts they are expected to make a fine showing. The opinion is that both Frenchmen, especially young

French tennis officials are urging the team to make the journey across the water, pointing out that it has been clearly shown that both Henri Cochet and M. Borotra possess superb tennis possibilities, although they never have encountered such speed strokes as are used by Gerald L. Patterson and J. O. Anderson, of the Australian team. Despite the French players' lack of experience on grass courts they are expected to make a fine showing. The opinion is that both Frenchmen, especially young

French tennis officials are urging the team to make the journey across the water, pointing out that it has been clearly shown that both Henri Cochet and M. Borotra possess superb tennis possibilities, although they never have encountered such speed strokes as are used by Gerald L. Patterson and J. O. Anderson, of the Australian team. Despite the French players' lack of experience on grass courts they are expected to make a fine showing. The opinion is that both Frenchmen, especially young

French tennis officials are urging the team to make the journey across the water, pointing out that it has been clearly shown that both Henri Cochet and M. Borotra possess superb tennis possibilities, although they never have encountered such speed strokes as are used by Gerald L. Patterson and J. O. Anderson, of the Australian team. Despite the French players' lack of experience on grass courts they are expected to make a fine showing. The opinion is that both Frenchmen, especially young

French tennis officials are urging the team to make the journey across the water, pointing out that it has been clearly shown that both Henri Cochet and M. Borotra possess superb tennis possibilities, although they never have encountered such speed strokes as are used by Gerald L. Patterson and J. O. Anderson, of the Australian team. Despite the French players' lack of experience on grass courts they are expected to make a fine showing. The opinion is that both Frenchmen, especially young

French tennis officials are urging the team to make the journey across the water, pointing out that it has been clearly shown that both Henri Cochet and M. Borotra possess superb tennis possibilities, although they never have encountered such speed strokes as are used by Gerald L. Patterson and J. O. Anderson, of the Australian team. Despite the French players' lack of experience on grass courts they are expected to make a fine showing. The opinion is that both Frenchmen, especially young

French tennis officials are urging the team to make the journey across the water, pointing out that it has been clearly shown that both Henri Cochet and M. Borotra possess superb tennis possibilities, although they never have encountered such speed strokes as are used by Gerald L. Patterson and J. O. Anderson, of the Australian team. Despite the French players' lack of experience on grass courts they are expected to make a fine showing. The opinion is that both Frenchmen, especially young

French tennis officials are urging the team to make the journey across the water, pointing out that it has been clearly shown that both Henri Cochet and M. Borotra possess superb tennis possibilities, although they never have encountered such speed strokes as are used by Gerald L. Patterson and J. O. Anderson, of the Australian team. Despite the French players' lack of experience on grass courts they are expected to make a fine showing. The opinion is that both Frenchmen, especially young

French tennis officials are urging the team to make the journey across the water, pointing out that it has been clearly shown that both Henri Cochet and M. Borotra possess superb tennis possibilities, although they never have encountered such speed strokes as are used by Gerald L. Patterson and J. O. Anderson, of the Australian team. Despite the French players' lack of experience on grass courts they are expected to make a fine showing. The opinion is that both Frenchmen, especially young

French tennis officials are urging the team to make the journey across the water, pointing out that it has been clearly shown that both Henri Cochet and M. Borotra possess superb tennis possibilities, although they never have encountered such speed strokes as are used by Gerald L. Patterson and J. O. Anderson, of the Australian team. Despite the French players' lack of experience on grass courts they are expected to make a fine showing. The opinion is that both Frenchmen, especially young

French tennis officials are urging the team to make the journey across the water, pointing out that it has been clearly shown that both Henri Cochet and M. Borotra possess superb tennis possibilities, although they never have encountered such speed strokes as are used by Gerald L. Patterson and J. O. Anderson, of the Australian team. Despite the French players' lack of experience on grass courts they are expected to make a fine showing. The opinion is that both Frenchmen, especially young

French tennis officials are urging the team to make the journey across the water, pointing out that it has been clearly shown that both Henri Cochet and M. Borotra possess superb tennis possibilities, although they never have encountered such speed strokes as are used by Gerald L. Patterson and J. O. Anderson, of the Australian team. Despite the French players' lack of experience on grass courts they are expected to make a fine showing. The opinion is that both Frenchmen, especially young

French tennis officials are urging the team to make the journey across the water, pointing out that it has been clearly shown that both Henri Cochet and M. Borotra possess superb tennis possibilities, although they never have encountered such speed strokes as are used by Gerald L. Patterson and J. O. Anderson, of the Australian team. Despite the French players' lack of experience on grass courts they are expected to make a fine showing. The opinion is that both Frenchmen, especially young

French tennis officials are urging the team to make the journey across the water, pointing out that it has been clearly shown that both Henri Cochet and M. Borotra possess superb tennis possibilities, although they never have encountered such speed strokes as are used by Gerald L. Patterson and J. O. Anderson, of the Australian team. Despite the French players' lack of experience on grass courts they are expected to make a fine showing. The opinion is that both Frenchmen, especially young

French tennis officials are urging the team to make the journey across the water, pointing out that it has been clearly shown that both Henri Cochet and M. Borotra possess superb tennis possibilities, although they never have encountered such speed strokes as are used by Gerald L. Patterson and J. O. Anderson, of the Australian team. Despite the French players' lack of experience on grass courts they are expected to make a fine showing. The opinion is that both Frenchmen, especially young

French tennis officials are urging the team to make the journey across the water, pointing out that it has been clearly shown that both Henri Cochet and M. Borotra possess superb tennis possibilities, although they never have encountered such speed strokes as are used by Gerald L. Patterson and J. O. Anderson, of the Australian team. Despite the French players' lack of experience on grass courts they are expected to make a fine showing. The opinion is that both French

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

WOOLEN MARKET DULL AND PRICES CONTINUE FIRM

Holiday Interferes With Activity
—Early Opening of Light-weight Season

The wool trade has had a very quiet week, altogether, having been closed practically from Saturday noon until this morning, on account of the holiday.

The demand from the mills during the last two or three weeks has been lagging, the woolen mill trade being especially dull, although there has been a fair amount of interest shown on the part of the worsted manufacturers, whose inquiries are likely to result in heavier buying a little later, when the new season's goods are opened. Meantime, the market is rather on the dull side, although values have not sagged appreciably lower in this market.

Staple Goods Steady

Such sales as have been effected seem to indicate that prices are holding fairly firm. There are indications that some of the Chicago pullers might shade prices somewhat on their holdings of fine wool, for which they have been asking an average price of \$1.05 but no sales have been made. Ordinary and inferior scoured wools, also, are in the buyer's favor but, when one comes to good staple wools of any grade, prices are held very steady in the eastern markets. Some fine staple wool (graded) is reported to have been sold at \$1.35, clean basis and good fine and fine medium combing territory wool in the original bags has been sold at \$1.25, which is going quotation for that type of wool along Summer street.

Half-shod combing wool has been sold at \$1.10, clean basis and three-eighths combing at 90 cents, clean basis, while more or less quarter-blood combing has changed hands at 75 to 80 cents, clean basis, according to the wool. Fleece wools have been rather quiet, but firmly held, while pulled and scoured wools have been very quiet, some of the larger scoured wool houses not having made any sales during the week. Noils also are quiet, but generally steady in price. In foreign wools there has been a little business in wools in bond, mostly on the finer edge. These wools also are steady at recent quotations, good 64-70s combing wools having been sold at \$1.05 to \$1.10 in bond.

Stocks of foreign wool in bonds as of June 1, according to the latest government figures just issued, were \$4,262,107 pounds, of which 59,843,545 pounds were combing wool and the balance "clothing" wool, i.e., carding wool. In addition there were in bond, awaiting entry for consumption, 67,083 pounds of noils, 223,373 pounds of tops and 635,348 pounds of wool yarns, besides 1,504,632 pounds of mohair.

Lower Prices in West

Lower prices are reported as prevailing in the West. There has been no marked decline in the country districts, as compared with a week ago, although it is probably true that in some sections, notably in Texas, one could buy now and then good 12 months' fine combing clean wools 5 cents a pound lower than was possible last week. Good fine combing wools have been purchased in Texas within the past week at \$1.15, clean landed Boston.

In the northwest, prices have not changed greatly in the last week, the better lots of fine and half-blood staple wools not being sought above 40 cents and in some localities 38 cents is being offered. For one very good clip this price was paid in Wyoming, these wools being estimated to cost in the range of \$1.15 to \$1.20, clean landed, Boston. In the bright wool sections, the market still is very flat and 40 to 42 or 43 cents is being paid for medium wools of the better descriptions, while for fine decline clips the holders are firm at 50 to 52 cents still.

The manufacturers are getting ready for the new lightweight season and already sampling has commenced. Many are looking for an early opening of goods on the basis of prices which are prevalent at the moment, i.e., on the basis of the advances recently named, to bring the price of goods to a parity with the price of the raw material. The tariff, however, will have a good deal to do with the action of the manufacturers, who are waiting for the outcome of the permanent tariff measure, which is now confidently expected to become a law about Sept. 1.

Factors Affecting Prices

It is by no means impossible that the Senate, in its wisdom, may decide to lower the net rate on wool, which, of course, would mean lower rates for goods and this would have a controlling influence upon the price of domestic goods at once. Then, too, there is the coal strike and the railroad strike with which to figure, although the latter is not taken seriously. These influences have, if anything, a tendency to delay the opening of lightweight fabrics. Finally, and by no means last in importance, is the question of wages in the mills. Will it be the same wage basis beyond the present season? The answer to that question will have a direct bearing on the price of goods.

The foreign markets are reported steady, on the basis of the closing rates at London last week, when merinos were par to 5 per cent down from the previous closing rates in May and crossbreds were 10 to 15 per cent lower. Yorkshire, however, anticipates little further decline for some time to come. Good 54s tops are quoted in Bradford at 54d, for spot stocks and 52d for deliveries in October. Cables from the sale in Brisbane report a drop of perhaps 10 per cent in prices there but this is due largely to the fact that the wool offered was very poor. In fact, there was practically no wool suitable for this market and America did not buy.

NEW COAL AREA IN OKLAHOMA

Huge Bituminous Field Now Being Developed

PARSONS, Kan., July 5 (Special)—Southwestern coal operators in the race to find large coal deposits have uncovered what is said to be one of the large soft coal fields in the United States.

The new field, in which development is in the initial stages, extends from Blue Jacket, Okla., almost to Vinita, Okla., and laps over the Kansas line. The area, roughly, is more than 12 miles across and almost 25 miles deep.

The field cannot be said to have been discovered recently because it has been worked desultorily since the opening of the Pittsburgh, Kan., field many years ago. There have always been a few itinerant miners grubbing out a livelihood in the drifts. As crude as this system is, it has sufficed to keep many miners in food. These old miners who have always predicted that some day the field would be appreciated, have their innings now.

It has been a long wait, but from their burrows in the sides of the many hills, they may see surveying parties of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, Missouri Pacific, Frisco, and Missouri-Kansas and Gulf railroads, running lines for prospective feeders to tap the drift field. Men who, for many years, have been picking deep into the jack-oaked hills, now say they'll see the oak-killed hills, now say they'll see the southeastern Kansas field.

Development is moving rapidly. Seven core drills are at work in the field. Banzet, a new town, has come into being. An interurban line from Vinita to Miami, Okla., has been routed. One oil company has spent more than \$400,000 in lease rights. Coal from the new field is of excellent quality, operators say. It is found at a shallow depth.

UNLISTED STOCKS

Quoted by E. J. Kitching & Co.
Bid Ord

American Glu. Co. pfd. 127^{1/2}
American Mfg. Co. pfd. 81
B. & R. K. Knight, Inc. pfd. 53
Blawie-Loyd-Carpet Co. pfd. 111
Bird & Sons Co. pfd. 106
Boston Belting Co. pfd. 24
Boston Mfg. Co. pfd. 98
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Co. pfd. 93
Chapman Valve Mfg. Co. pfd. 100
Cor. Mill. Co. pfd. 70
Cresset (Lowell) Shoe Co. pfd. 94^{1/2}
Dartmouth Mfg. Co. pfd. 82
Douglas Shoe Co. pfd. 91
Eastern Mfg. Co. pfd. 70
Emerson Shoe Co. pfd. 81
Esmond Mills pfd. 95
Fairhaven Mills pfd. 88
Fisk Rubber Co. pfd. 77
Gatron & Knight Mfg. Co. pfd. 40
Globe & Tread Co. pfd. 90
Harmony Mills pfd. 99
Hendee Mfg. Co. pfd. 88
Hendee-Wakefield Co. pfd. 102
Hewitt Electric Wks. pfd. 95
Hood Rubber pfd. 97
Inswich Mills pfd. 87
King (George E.) pfd. 95
Lancaster Mills pfd. 100
Leverett Mills pfd. 88
Lynn Envelope Twist Drill Co. pfd. 85
Lyon Corp. pfd. 107
West Boylston Mfg. Co. pfd. 94
Wickwire Spentz Steel pfd. 77
Whitman Mfg. Co. pfd. 98
Winnsboro Mills pfd. 100
1st pfd. 52

CINCINNATI STOCKS

Price range for week ending Saturday, July 1:

STOCKS Net
High Low Last Chg.

5 Am Laund Mfg. 120^{1/2} 118^{1/2} 120^{1/2} +1^{1/2}
125 Am Rolling M 35^{1/2} 35^{1/2} 35^{1/2} -1^{1/2}
125 Am do pfd. 102^{1/2} 100^{1/2} 100^{1/2} -1^{1/2}
660 Cent. Whee. A. 9^{1/2} 9^{1/2} 9^{1/2} -1^{1/2}
12 Cr Overall pfd 98^{1/2} 97^{1/2} 98^{1/2}
71 Churngold ... 32^{1/2} 32^{1/2} 32^{1/2} +1^{1/2}
23 Cooper A. pfd. 17^{1/2} 17^{1/2} 17^{1/2} -1^{1/2}
3 Gruen Watch ... 30 30 30 0
5 Karp. Gr. & Bld. 12^{1/2} 12^{1/2} 12^{1/2} -1^{1/2}
4 Franklin United ... 51 51 51 0
2 John Doug pfd. 105 105 105 0
10 Dixie Term pfd 98 98 98 0
450 Proo. & Gam. 134 131^{1/2} 134 0
70 do 6% pfd. 105^{1/2} 105^{1/2} 105^{1/2} +1^{1/2}
50 Paragon Ref. ... 13 13 13 0
10 Pure O. pfd 78 78 78 -1^{1/2}
50 Quin. Mkt. Co. pfd. 96 96 96 0
5 Royal Shoe Co. pfd. 52
Saco Lowell Shops pfd. 98
Sanford Mills pfd. 100 103
Sharp Mfg. Co. pfd. 105
Taylor (E. E.) Co. pfd. 93
1st pfd. 85

12 U.S. Envelope Twst. Dril. Co. pfd. 107
West Boylston Mfg. Co. pfd. 94
Wickwire Spentz Steel pfd. 77
Whitman Mfg. Co. pfd. 98
Winnsboro Mills pfd. 100

1st pfd. 52

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

FLUCTUATIONS IN STERLING SEEM TO BE INEXPLICABLE

Century-Old Quest Still Popular
—Relation of Bank Rate to Prices

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 23.—To protest to be prepared for an undesired eventuality is one thing and to take it with philosophy when it occurs is quite another. The rise in sterling to over \$4.50 came unexpectedly and without adequate explanation; so much had to be attributed to sentiment that opinion in London was virtually unanimous that the rise could not long be retained.

The reaction came more suddenly and more violently than had been counted on and at once explanations were called for. The notion that a main factor in the rise was the prospect of a reparation loan to Germany, had perforce to be abandoned, seeing that the fall was delayed for an appreciable space after the bankers' convention in Paris had separated without result. It is impossible to believe the British Government blundered into the exchange market to prepare for the first interest payment on the Washington debt, just when Lancashire was arranging to finance early importations of the new cotton crop. Quite reasonable people suggested such explanations of the quick fall in sterling without reflecting that with all its faults the British Treasury does not attempt to buy its own exchange, or that Lancashire has for generations left business of that description to those who understand it.

Rise in Sterling

Perhaps the least happy of those who make it a duty to explain the inexplicable were the pundits who ascribed the rise in sterling to the changes in price levels in the United Kingdom and the United States. Doubtless there is something, perhaps a lot, in these theorizings, but they imply slow acting tendencies and have no conceivable relation to sharp and quickly alternating movements. It is possible that a slowly operating influence might have its effect on the course of exchange suddenly accelerated by some incidental and current factor; it is equally impossible that its influence could be as immediately counteracted and reversed by another momentary factor.

Surely the one certainty about sterling is that it must be uncertain because it occupied a pivotal position between the only currency that maintains its old relation with gold and the many continental currencies with their varying degrees of depreciation. London is still the central clearing house and sterling the clearing medium; but London can no longer adjust its balance daily or even weekly, and the oscillations in sterling in relation to the dollar are not wholly, though in the main, the reflection of British intrusions with the United States, but these exaggerated or minimized by the extent to which the Continent is making use of London credit and facilities.

Bank Rate and Bond Prices

If exchanges have passed from the region of exact science to that of guesswork, one remnant of pre-war certainty in monetary matters remains. The reduction in the Bank of England rate from 4 to 3½ per cent was followed with almost mechanical precision by an appreciation of first-class securities.

The Times, which daily reproduces extracts from the paper of a century before, has just exhumed a reference to the lowering of the Bank of England rate in June, 1822, just four years after the conclusion of the Napoleonic wars. On that occasion the reduction had "been so long withheld that when announced it was quite unexpected." And as soon as it was announced the funds "experienced an advance in value."

Sir Robert Peel's Bank Charter Act of 1844 has come to be so universally regarded as the starting point of modern financial history in England that nobody troubles about anything earlier than that date, save only "The Wealth of Nations," the evergreen "Bullion Report," and perhaps Sir Henry Parnell's caustic studies of British national finance between the final defeat of Napoleon and the Free Trade era. The astounding applicability of whole passages from all these comparatively ancient treatises to present-day conditions is comforting. In essence today's problems closely resemble those confronting our predecessors of a century ago; if difficulties could be surmounted then by patience and hard work, surely those of today can be conquered by the same means!

A century has added infinitely to the subsidiary complications of the problems which in their broad features are comparable with those of a century ago. Chief Justice Taft—who enjoys in Great Britain a popularity and a welcome sufficiently explained by his personality and by the high offices he has held and holds, but reinforced by the fact that, like so many of our statesmen, he qualified for the highest office by a term of governing subject races in the East—has been reminding English audiences of the excellent reasons underlying American abnegation of interest in European affairs. Here in Britain we cannot divest ourselves of interest, whether the word be interpreted in the lowest or highest terms.

New States Need Aid

Some of the newly-created independent states engage our sympathies to an extent that is embarrassing on the political side and the residue of common sense that compels those who have money to lend, to insist on security. There is Lithuania, a recently emancipated Republic which has just circulated in appropriate quarters in the city a review of its economic and financial situation, drawn in good faith but vitiated by the sinister truths that the country has not got a currency quotable in terms of any other currency, that three-eighths of its territory is

occupied by Polish forces, that in consequence half its state expenditure is military, and that its natural port of Memel is held as a sort of hostage by the Allied Powers. Lithuania is not asking for loans but is asking for countenance. Her bane is a crippled and limping exchange. Her currency is partly Tzarist Russian rubles, partly German marks, the latter predominating, with the result that every Lithuanian transaction with the outer world is subject to the continual vicissitudes of the German mark and therefore of the oscillations of European policy.

The most cheerful signal that Lithuania can boast is that the big Lithuanian colony in the United States not only remits funds with regularity, but has sent home active men with some capital who have started a couple of banks and are seeking to establish relations between the dollar and the Lithuanian currency. How poor the latter is may be judged from the official suggestion that the new unit should be one two hundredth part of a gold dollar!

PROSPECT OF EASY MONEY THROUGHOUT THE YEAR OF 1922

The Harvard Economic Service in its July 1 survey of general business conditions says:

"At present, money is easy, and there is no indication of a turn of the tide. The periods of easy money conditions which occurred in 1904-05, 1905-06, and 1911, each lasted about a year, while such conditions have at this time been in evidence only since the end of 1921."

"Present rates on 4-6 months commercial paper approximate the low points reached during these earlier periods, while rates on 60-90 day paper are still above them. On the former class, the June rate averaged 4.63, 4.15, 4.28 per cent respectively in the low months of 1904, 1909, and 1911. On 60-90 day paper the June rate averaged 4 per cent compared with lows of 3.55, 3.25 and 3.63 per cent in the same three years."

"At present it is conceivable that rates may show a moderate stiffening in the next three or four months, in accordance with the usual seasonal movement; but even this is unlikely. We look forward to a continuance of easy money at least until the end of the year."

CHATHAM & PHENIX BANK ABSORBS THE UNION EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, July 5.—The Chatham & Phenix National Bank has acquired the Union Exchange National Bank. The branch of the Chatham & Phenix at 33rd Street and Fifth Avenue has been transferred to quarters of Union Exchange National at 295 Fifth Avenue.

The merger was recently closed by the transfer of large blocks of Union Exchange stock to President Kaufmann and his associates of the Chatham & Phenix.

Chatham & Phenix National has capital, surplus and profits of over \$200,000,000, aggregate deposits of \$150,000,000, Union Exchange National has capital of \$1,000,000, profits of \$1,533,700, and aggregate deposits of \$20,000,000, which gives Chatham & Phenix resources of over \$200,000,000.

Mr. Kaufmann believes in a system of branch national banks throughout Manhattan and Bronx, each to take care of customers in its particular community. The Union Exchange National is the second institution acquired by Chatham & Phenix within a year. New York County National Bank was absorbed Nov. 8, 1921.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

CANADIAN PACIFIC

1922 Decrease
Fourth week June... \$4,134,000 \$25,329
From Jan. 1... 72,599,000 7,845,000

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS

1922 Decrease

Fourth week June... \$357,232 \$354,854

Govt. compensation... 192,197 192,540

Other income... 376,198 297,552

Net income... 144,676 2,760,329

Gross income... 1,485,447

Surplus... 144,676 1,485,582

DULUTH, MISABEE & NORTHERN

Year ended Dec. 31: 1921 1922

Year ended Dec. 31: 1921 1922

Oper. revenue... \$4,972,512 \$10,781,731

Govt. compensation... 1,257,197 1,257,540

Other income... 376,198 297,552

Gross income... 5,548,744 11,471,821

Net income... 144,676 2,760,329

DULUTH, MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS

Year ended Dec. 31: 1921 1922

Year ended Dec. 31: 1921 1922

Oper. revenue... \$4,972,512 \$10,781,731

Govt. compensation... 1,257,197 1,257,540

Other income... 376,198 297,552

Gross income... 5,548,744 11,471,821

Net income... 144,676 2,760,329

HOCKING VALLEY

May: 1922 1921

Oper. revenue... \$1,019,599 \$1,022,729

From Jan. 1: Oper. income... 223,525 302,729

Oper. revenue... \$5,172,892 \$4,860,010

From Jan. 1: Oper. income... 1,120,143 788,737

*Deficit.

DIVIDENDS

Fi. Worth Power & Light Company, quarterly of 1½ per cent on preferred, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 15.

Carolina Power & Light Company, quarterly ¼ of 1 per cent on common. Payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 15.

Hupp Motor Car Company, usual quarterly of 2½ per cent on common, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 15.

Oneida Co., 1½ per cent, payable at 1½ of 1 per cent each month for last six months of the year. Company will pay a total of 9 per cent. During first six months it paid dividends at annual rate of 6 per cent. In 1921 it paid dividends at a yearly rate of 24 per cent.

Kelsey Wheel Company regular quarterly of 1½ per cent on preferred, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 15.

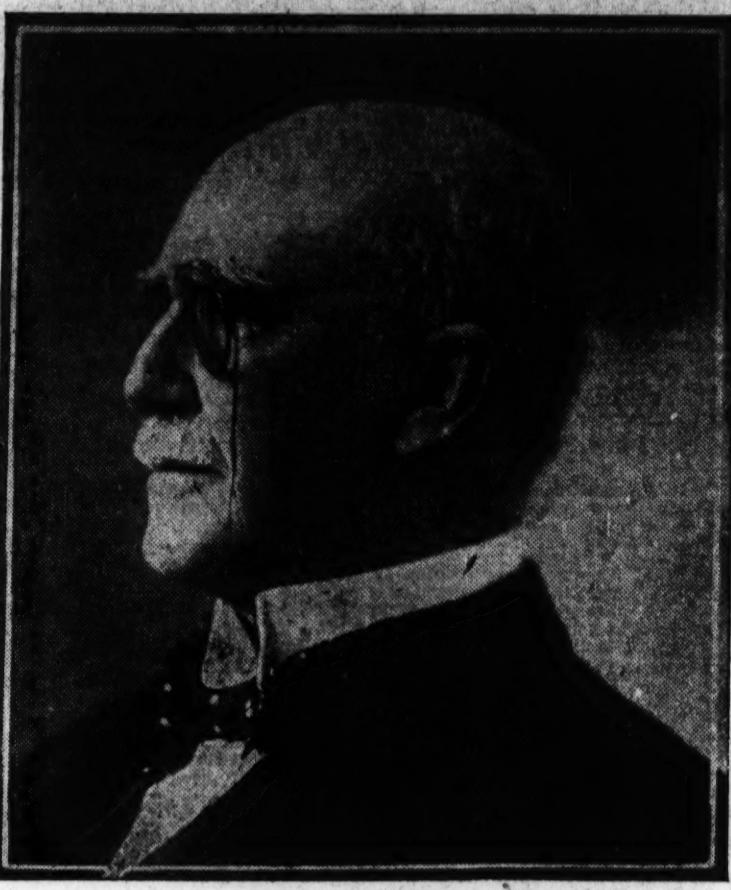
Faroado Sugar Company usual quarterly of 1½ per cent, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 20.

RAW COTTON EXPORTS

Raw cotton exports for the fiscal year ended June, 1922, will approximate 6,600,000 bales out of 8,500,000 bales produced. Exports in the 1921 fiscal year were 5,409,100 bales. The average price this year will be about \$1.79, compared with \$2.13 in 1921.

Change in Living Mode

As a result of research on behalf of the trade unions it has been shown that an English laboring family today spends its money very differently



Photograph © by F. A. Swaine, London

Sir Charles Greenway

IR CHARLES GREENWAY is one of the numerous band of Anglo-Indians who have made their mark in business. Going out to India in 1885 he was for many years engaged in promoting the commercial and industrial development of that country. He took a leading part in the founding of the Burmah Oil Company Ltd., the parent concern of the great Anglo-Persian Oil Company Ltd., of which he is now chairman.

The recent agreement of this company with the Standard Oil Company, which caused a little flutter of excitement in oil circles, was negotiated under his auspices. But his interests are not confined to oil. He is also a senior partner in the firm of R. G. Shaw & Co. Ltd., the London house of the great firm Shaw, Wallace & Co., of India, which has been prominent in developing many Indian agricultural products.

Another associated firm, Strick, Scott & Co. Ltd., is one of the pioneers of commerce in Mesopotamia and Persia, and Sir Charles Greenway himself is one of a very small band of Englishmen to be a grand officer of the Order of the Lion and Sun of the latter country. He is a big man, fond of all outdoor pursuits and is in appearance and manner one of the last persons one would suspect of being guilty of "big business."

ENGLAND'S COST OF LIVING IS MORE STABLE

Government Figures Believed Too Low on Account of Higher Standards in Households

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 23.—Living costs in England are becoming more stable after a steady decline from the high levels of the autumn of 1920.

The correctness of the basis on which the Government calculations of the cost of living are made is open to very serious doubt, but there is no question that the official figures faithfully reflect the general trend of expense. From January, 1916, the cost of living, according to the Labor Ministry's index number steadily soared upward till it reached its climax in November, 1920, by a leap of 12 points in one month to a total increase of 176 per cent over the previous standard.

Optimists who foretell a reduction in the near future to a pre-war scale of prices—and there are such proponents—have little understanding of the economic conditions of England and the world today. In a certain few cases costs may appear to approximate those of the golden days before the war. It can, however, be confidently asserted that there is no similarity, if either the question of quality is raised, or account is made of the temporary nature of the "bargains" to be obtained through the disposal of Government war-time stores or of the surplus stocks of manufacturers who have been only able to weather the slump by turning their goods into cash at a loss.

Taxes Keep Prices Up

As regards food prices, increased taxation alone is a sufficient barrier to a return to the pre-war standard. To cite a few cases only, sugar, for instance, is taxed at 12s. 4d. per cwt., compared with 10d. in 1914, condensed milk (sweetened) at 10s. 6d. instead of 9d., jam at 18s. 6d. per cwt., instead of 9d., coca at 42s. compared with 9s. 4d.

As it is, it may be very well doubted if the official figures adequately represent the cost of living in England at the present—or have done so, indeed, any time since 1914. Statistics very carefully compiled by a committee of the Trades Union Congress and by a body representative of the middle classes go to show that the costs of a working-class family¹ and of a household with an income of £750 a year upward have increased by very much more than is recognized by the Ministry of Labor index figure.

The outstanding objection to the official statistics is that they are based on the result of a governmental inquiry into the expenditure of working-class families 18 years ago. It is beyond dispute, however, that since 1904 there have been big changes in the character of the workers' budget. There has certainly been an improvement, for instance, in dress and in the furnishing and equipment of homes; there have equally certainly been increases in the expenditure on entertainments—the rise of the cinematograph theater is in itself, sufficient evidence of this latter state-

BRAZIL AFFAIRS TAKE SHAPE IN RIGHT DIRECTION

Chief Activity Seems to Be in Form of Important Legislation Tending Toward Settlement

A striking phase of Brazilian activity during the last month is noted in its accomplishments in the way of important legislation, states Commercial Attaché Schurz in a cable to the United States Department of Commerce. The outcome of the much disputed presidential election was decided by Congressional declaration in favor of Dr. Bernades, the \$25,000,000 Federal loan for the electrification of the Central of Brazil railway was authorized and the long-pending permanent valorization plan approved. The latter carries with it the establishment of funds to the amount of 300,000,000 milreis (present value of milreis in United States currency about \$14).

Customs receipts at Rio de Janeiro and Santos continue to decline, thus reflecting the prevailing caution of the import market. Exchange on the other hand remained steady, the average sight rate for the four weeks ending June 17 being 7.236. With the tendency to go lower. By June 20, the milreis had reached 7.00.

Buying Still Caution

Exchange, which for more than a year has been the basic factor operating against large scale buying, is more than ever the controlling influence, where there can be no doubt that the market has reached a point of depletion of stocks in most lines where buying will soon be necessary to satisfy current orders of the local trade.

As yet, however, improvement is slow and buying is still restricted to immediate needs. Notable exceptions are iron and steel and automobiles, both of which lines good orders are being placed. Exports on the other hand show distinct improvement.

The total Brazilian exports for the period of January to April, inclusive, were valued at 718,411,900 milreis for 1922 compared with 493,758,000 milreis for 1921 and 662,378,000 milreis for 1920, while the imports for the periods amounted to 447,269,000 milreis for 1922, compared with 719,211,000 milreis for 1921 and 423,646,000 milreis for 1920.</

Travel Notes

Newfoundland Railway Resumes
Operation on a regular schedule has been resumed by the Reid Newfoundland Railway Company. When this service was discontinued some time ago the people of Newfoundland were left without means of railway transportation.

Extra Service to Adirondacks

Extra coaches have been added by the Boston & Albany Railway, on a three-time weekly schedule, to trains running between Boston and the Adirondacks, Lake Placid and Thousand Islands. This additional service is necessary to accommodate summer tourists and will be continued until September.

Colonial Line Boats Remodeled

The boats of the Colonial Line, plying between Providence and New York, have been thoroughly overhauled. Every stateroom is now on the outside and there is running water in each room. Large storage tanks have been installed in the vessels, so there will be an abundant supply of water for the use of travelers.

Large Increase in Tourist Travel

Encouraging reports are coming in from all the railroads, which show a large increase in tourist business, compared with last year. There are four times the number of travelers going to New England resorts over the Boston & Maine than was reported a year ago. It has been necessary to put on extra trains to handle this large increase in business.

Summer Rates to Shenandoah Valley

Announcement of a summer tourist rate recently has been sent out by the Norfolk & Western Railway Company, together with the itinerary to the picturesque Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, which includes Luray Caverns, the Grottoes, and Natural Bridge.

New Chicago Schedule

The Boston & Maine announces the Boston-Chicago sleeping car, leaving Boston at 6 p.m., eastern standard time, daily except Sunday, and arriving at Chicago at 7:30 p.m. This affords connection with the following trains to the west:

Via C. M. & St. P. Ry., "The Twin Cities Special" for Minocqua, St. Paul, Minneapolis, leaves Chicago 8:15 p.m.

Via C. B. & Q. R. R., "Overland Express" for Omaha, Denver, leaves Chicago 11 p.m.

Via C. R. I. & P. R. R., "Colorado Express" for Denver, Des Moines, Colorado Springs, leaves Chicago 10 p.m.

Via C. G. W. R. R., "Great Western Special" for Minneapolis, St. Paul, leaves Chicago 11:30 p.m.

Via C. & N. W. Ry., "Los Angeles Limited" for Omaha, Salt Lake City, Pasadena, Los Angeles, leaves Chicago 8 p.m.

Via A. T. & S. F. Ry., "The Scout" for Kansas City, Los Angeles, San Diego, leaves Chicago 10:30 p.m.

CAPITAL NEEDED IN DUTCH SURINAM

Exceedingly Rich Soil Would Make Exploitation Profitable

THE HAGUE, June 2 (Special Correspondence) — At the exhibition, "East and West," recently held in Scheveningen with the object of arousing Holland's interest in its East and West Indian colonies, Mr. Gerard J. Staal, Governor of the West Indian colony Surinam from 1916 until 1920, was interviewed.

Surinam, with its capital Paramaribo containing 35,000 inhabitants, is very thinly populated, with only about 120,000, though its area is five times that of Holland, which boasts of about 7,000,000 people. The soil is the most fertile imaginable. Sugar cane which needs a very good soil, may be cultivated for 20 consecutive years on the same piece of land with practically no fertilizer. Compared with Cuba, where every two years the sugar cane has to be planted on ground where the previous year no sugar was cultivated, this sounds phenomenal. The economic condition of this naturally productive country, however, is not good and is not very advanced. Many attempts to alter this have been made, but without lasting success.

"Capital was never imported on a large enough scale," the former Governor said. "It is not very beneficial to spend year after year a few hundred thousand guilders. A large sum at a particular time is needed.

"Take, for instance, the wood industry. In Surinam the most beautiful kinds of wood for almost every purpose are to be found. In order to get the wood seasoned it has to dry for five years after felling. If this is done it will not shrink and the purchasers will be satisfied. But until now the industry has not laid aside enough capital to enable it to postpone selling until the material is in the right condition and consequently it has not fetched the higher prices paid for first-class wood."

Another reason for the economic backwardness of this colony is its small population. Until 1918 British Indian indentured labor was imported, but in that year this system was stopped by the British Government. After that time the Dutch Government sent contract laborers from Java. The Government guarantees them work during the five years' contract and, according to Mr. Staal, takes very good care of them. After the end of the term they either return to their native country or stay in Surinam. In the latter case they receive a bonus of 100 guilders and, moreover, a piece of arable land. Eighty per cent of the Javanese prefer to remain. Immigration stopped in 1921 because of the lack of demand for laborers, and the lack of demand partly originated in the lack of capital.

Mr. Staal, as Governor, found that Surinam imported until 1917 about 26,000 bags of rice for the use of the population. He encouraged the culture of rice and the result was that in 1920 it alone produced 12,000,000 kilograms, no imports being longer necessary. This example shows how favorable are the natural conditions in Surinam.

RESTAURANTS

IF TASTY FOOD
IN A QUIET AND BEAUTIFUL ATMOSPHERE
APPEALS TO YOU WHY NOT TRY

Santung
CHINESE RESTAURANT
American Dishes

245-247 Huntington Avenue, Boston

Near Massachusetts Avenue

A La Carte All Hours

Refined Music

Prompt, Efficient and Courteous Service

EATING AT

Cafe de Paris

IS LIKE EATING AT HOME

Home COOKING ATMOSPHERE

And as for prizes, judge for yourself!

Luncheon, \$2.50 & \$3.00. Dinner, 60¢.

12 Haviland St., Boston, Mass.

Special Chicken Dinner

Every Sunday 75¢

Excellent Food and Service Music

Special Table d'hôte Week day Luncheon &c

Cafe Minerva

216 Huntington Av., Boston, Mass.

H. C. DEMETER, Proprietor

Operating also SAVOY CAFE

Sweet Clover Lunchroom

2nd and 3rd Floors

Elevator at Entrance

11 A. M. to 1 P. M. to 5 P. M.

Next 4th St. entrance to Gibson Hotel, CINCINNATI

ATLANTIC CITY

CLIFT HOTEL

HOTEL SAN FRANCISCO

Where Service, Predominately American and European

Frederick C. Clift, Pres't

and Managing Director

Geary at Taylor Street

ATLANTIC CITY

WATKINS

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

South Carolina Ave. near Beach

New steel and concrete structure located

in midst of theater, cafe and retail store

district. Furnished with all the latest

and unnecessary and expensive luxury.

Motor

Room Tariff Mailed on Request.

Breakfasts, \$6.00, \$7.50, Lunch 65¢

Dinner, \$10.00, Supper \$5.50

Hotel Stewart Meats are Famous Throughout the West

ATLANTIC CITY

WELLSBORO

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

NEAR BEACH

OPEN ALL YEAR

RATES REASONABLE — HOMELIKE

MRS. EDW. K. THOMAS,

Ownership-Management

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN

ATLANTIC CITY'S

"Best, Moderate Priced Hotels"

ELBERON

Tennessee and Pacific Aves.

IROQUOIS

Just off the Boardwalk

South Carolina Ave.

R. B. LUDY, Owner

ATLANTIC CITY

INTERVALE HOUSE

WHITE MOUNTAINS

A Great Motoring Centre for Tourists

Among the Picturesque Locations in the White Mountains

Believeably the Best Motoring Center in the White Mountains.

Continuous round of social activities—Dancing, Concerts, Base Ball, Tennis, Forest Trails.

Cuisine and Service. Pleasing in Every Particular

Garage, Renting Cars up Mt. Washington

LANCASTER & LANE, Proprietors

INTERVALE, NEW HAMPSHIRE

WEIRS, LAKE WINNEPEGAUKEE

SAME MANAGEMENT HOTEL

WEIRS, LAKE WINNEPEGAUKEE

The Gardner House

Jamestown, Rhode Island

Open June to October

Accommodates 150 guests

Directly overlooks Narragansett Bay and Newport Harbor

Golf-Tennis-Bathing

Garage Facilities

OVERLOOK INN

Fort Hill, Gorham, Maine

Where STYLE Is Banished

and COMFORT Is King

All the comforts of your city home among the

TENNIS COURT, WATER SPORTS

Booklet. ALEXANDER WILSON, Jr., Mgr.

YORK BEACH, ME.

Ocean House

LEADING HOTEL FACING BEACH, 700 FEET FROM BOSTON, ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATHS

Fine bathing, tennis, golf; good roads.

Spacious spot for children. Special July rates.

Booklet. Now open. W. M. SIMPSON.

INTERVALE HOUSE

WHITE MOUNTAINS

A Great Motoring Centre for Tourists

Among the Picturesque Locations in the White Mountains

Believeably the Best Motoring Center in the White Mountains.

Continuous round of social activities—Dancing, Concerts, Base Ball, Tennis, Forest Trails.

Cuisine and Service. Pleasing in Every Particular

Garage, Renting Cars up Mt. Washington

LANCASTER & LANE, Proprietors, Weirs, N. H.

INTERVALE Home, WHITE MOUNTAINS

Same Management

Get Red Indian Head Booklet Today

LANCASTER & LANE, Proprietors, Weirs, N. H.

INTERVALE Home, WHITE MOUNTAINS

Some Management

Get Red Indian Head Booklet Today

LANCASTER & LANE, Proprietors, Weirs, N. H.

INTERVALE Home, WHITE MOUNTAINS

Some Management

Get Red Indian Head Booklet Today

LANCASTER & LANE, Proprietors, Weirs, N. H.

INTERVALE Home, WHITE MOUNTAINS

Some Management

Get Red Indian Head Booklet Today

LANCASTER & LANE, Proprietors, Weirs, N. H.

INTERVALE Home, WHITE MOUNTAINS

Some Management

Get Red Indian Head Booklet Today

LANCASTER & LANE, Proprietors, Weirs, N. H.

INTERVALE Home, WHITE MOUNTAINS

Some Management

Get Red Indian Head Booklet Today

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Max and the 'Nineties

SEVERAL extraordinary facts are recalled by the arrival in the United States of the first four volumes of the collected works of Max Beerbohm, to be completed in two more issues of four volumes each.

The first fact is that, although the collection is to include four volumes of new material, the edition is limited to "750 sets of which 750 are to be sold." The edition was entirely exhausted by subscription before the publisher (William Heinemann of London) had completed the first four volumes, and as there are seemingly more than 750 collectors of Beerbohm first editions in the United States alone, the fortunate person who looked far enough ahead to subscribe is a partner in a little corner in Max. It is surprising that the edition was so limited, because the popularity of "And Even Now" and "Seven Men" proved that a large audience awaited whatever he had to offer.

Another remarkable fact is that Beerbohm, though still living and seemingly at his prime, is the first of the men of the 'Nineties to be accorded the recognition implied in the publishing of his "collected works." By men of the 'Nineties, it must be understood, the *counsellor* of that period will mean only the young men who arose in the decade itself, and even perhaps those whose work was completed in the same period. The three exceptions to this latter restriction among contemporary writers are Beerbohm, Arthur Symons and Richard Le Gallienne. But, while the greatest work of Thomas Hardy, Oscar Wilde, George Meredith, perhaps, and other noted men of letters was done between 1890 and 1900, they are not considered dans le mouvement; nor are men who, while beginning obscurely then, reached their best achievements later, such as Arnold Bennett (Enoch Arnold Bennett he was then), Bernard Shaw, H. G. Wells, and other current notables. The 'Nineties group is a little vague, its personnel not clearly defined; but, if an author did not contribute to The Yellow Book or The Savoy or did not at least belong to the Rhymers' Club, he cannot be included among the "men of the 'Nineties."

To be specific, the list would be fairly represented by Hubert Crackenthorpe, Lionel Johnson, Beerbohm, Le Gallienne, Symons, Norman Gale, George Egerton, John Davidson, Henry Harland, Aubrey Beardsley, Ernest Dowson, Kenneth Grahame, George Gissing, Charles Conder, Leonard Smithers, Grant Richards, Elkin Matthews, John Lane—poets, prose writers, artists, publishers. This is a mere suggestion of the leading thought, nothing like an attempt at a catalogue. The point is this, that there have been no collected works of any of these except Beerbohm. The familiar twin volumes of Beardsley do not include all of his drawings.

Phases of National Life

In a series of chapters dealing with the different phases and characteristics of the national life, he gives a very clear historical survey leading, in each case, to the present position. There are many illuminating remarks about leadership, character-building, class distinction, the Parliamentary system etc., the Ordeal by Battle, and, finally, Destiny, which every honest reader will ponder. There is also an important chapter on "The Emissaries of England," in which the writer, though quite rightly describing certain defects, scarcely manifests the judgment of a generous-hearted Englishman, who, having opened his hand with a gift (the suffrage), means to follow it in the wrong direction.

Ted Robinson's Book Shop"

ACCORDING to the example set by Edwin Meade Robinson one would be thorough bookman, not only write and read books and conduct a column in a daily paper—with Mr. Robinson it is the Cleveland Plain Dealer—but would sell books too, other people's books as well as his own. In the Fine Arts Annex, in Euclid Avenue, it is "Ted Robinson's Book Shop." And, clinging precariously to the edge of the shore at Provincetown, there is another "Ted Robinson's Book Shop," a delicious little building where fish were doubtless dried at some time, but which now describes a bold flash of color against the lapis of a salt dotted harbor. This is no ordinary shop, but one which looks, from a distance like the gayly decorated doll house of some fortunate Tzecoslovak baby. There are strong, rich Bohemian colors in the gorgeous design which has hidden away silvered timbers, the stern blue and reds, the deep mellow golds all placed with a manner. And the sign, swinging over the door, says "Ted Robinson's Book Shop."

When I went into the shop which has wide doors at either end, through which little winds from the sea rifle papers and twitch gently at prints attached to the rough, painted walls, the only human there was a small person in a wet bathing suit who inhabited a canary colored chair and was absorbed in a book held between his eyes and me. He had the fundamental instinct of the book lover, which is not to be disturbed by anything when reading, unless it is extremely important. Which I was not to him.

But, presently Ted Robinson came wandering through the doorway. He wears rough khaki clothes and sun-faded hair rises untidily above a round face which is sombre and broad-grown and wrinkled with tremendous good humor by quick turns. "It occurred to me suddenly that Provincetown had no book shop. So here I am," he said at once. He showed me a clipping of lively poetry which F. P. A. printed in the Tower, upon the occasion of the opening of the book shop as well as F. P. A.'s gaunt autograph in green ink on the fly leaf of a book. He helped me to lean at a crazy angle up the loft ladder, in order that I might read a couple of verses tacked to the wall, written at the same time in Christopher Morley's quaint longhand. We looked at a limited edition of Hilda Conklin's poems and laughed together, quite near to tears, at the pathetic picture in our memories of the small figure hunched over a desk laborious, autographing 300 copies of the book to which she has never given anything but the most casual interest. We paid a little tribute of pity to her having to write her name with infinite care in book after book, when she must

parable Max" as Shaw called him, fresh as in his first trenchant satires, never wounding, never offending. He alone was strong enough to survive the reaction to realism that ushered in the new century. Contemplating the classic fineness of every piece of writing he has published, one is tempted to the conclusion that his "strength is as the strength of ten because his heart is pure."

RANDOLPH BARTLETT.

One Man's View of England

"England" The title and indication of authorship by An Overseas Englishman, London: John Lane, take up this book with Head, Books & net. However, only half justified by the perusal of it, because the author is himself not altogether honest. He seeks to account for and, if possible, to indicate a remedy for what he considers the present decline of England's influence as a world power. To quote his own words: "Two once mighty guides and leaders of civilization are being shoudered aside by an impatient generation pressing on hurriedly: the Christian religion and the Kingdom of England. No intelligent man can shut his eyes to the fact that both are now ceasing to exert their pristine influence on universal life and opinion."

What the writer goes so far as to describe as the "self-effacement" of England from the world's map, he illustrates by a "scrap of paper" incident which occurred in 1919, when the British delegation in Paris substituted the words "British Empire," "imperial," "British," for "England," "National," "English."

Indeed, England, even as the "predominant partner" in an Imperial Commonwealth of nations, is in a position very different from that of a purely national government which had for centuries possessed an almost decisive voice for peace or war in Christendom, and an exclusively "English spirit," which influences humanity for its good! The merging of this power and spirit into the larger issues of the British Empire seems to the writer to endanger the purity of those very ideals which he is pleased to consider exclusively English in origin. We must presently question the right to this exclusiveness.

Phases of National Life

In a series of chapters dealing with the different phases and characteristics of the national life, he gives a very clear historical survey leading, in each case, to the present position. There are many illuminating remarks about leadership, character-building, class distinction, the Parliamentary system etc., the Ordeal by Battle, and, finally, Destiny, which every honest reader will ponder. There is also an important chapter on "The Emissaries of England," in which the writer, though quite rightly describing certain defects, scarcely manifests the judgment of a generous-hearted Englishman, who, having opened his hand with a gift (the suffrage), means to follow it in the wrong direction.

examination, its results are undiscoverable. Two more wars stand between today and that yesterday—the South African and the World War. It is difficult to understand all of the ideals of the young men of the group, because many of them failed to understand their own.

Max alone comes down, "the incom-

up with opportunities for right use, while guarding against its abuse!

With regard to the general survey, the writer has missed the fundamental point which should have influenced a true national self-examination. He shows that the English national spirit began to be clearly defined about 1355, and the English race really then began its world mission. But he does not show that that was just when John Wycliffe accomplished his translation of the Bible, making available for common use the Scriptures which for centuries had been hidden from the people. Nor does he point out that the high ideals, qualities of character, humanitarianism, and good government attained by the people of Great Britain were due not to racial origin, but to the influence of the Bible itself and were originally inspired by this source of primitive Christianity before the Angles and Saxons settled there.

His Investigations Incomplete

When, therefore, he considers the self-examination of the Anglican Church and its efforts to get nearer the lives of the people; when he writes of such movements as the Salvation Army, the Boy Scouts and the Y. M. C. A., he rather fails to indicate that these are only of value in the proportion that it becomes clear that intercourse with nature, patriotism and nationality are mere pantheism, if not accompanied by the understanding of the spiritual source of the Scriptures.

Having seen the danger, the writer confuses the remedy because he tries to claim as exclusively English a spirit which is as yet only a small portion of what was given to the world by the Master Christian 1900 years ago. If these "two once mighty guides" are to take their right place in the present age, they must find their new individuality both religious and political, not through the old-time exclusiveness of a dominating nationality, nor through the dangerously broad road of pantheistic expansion, but along the straight and narrow way of the Law and the Gospel, by which all nations shall be judged and united. It is from this standpoint that our English nationality always has been of secondary importance to the unity of the British Empire on the basis of a more spiritual and practical religion. This influence alone has caused its expansion and will maintain its coherence, outshining and outliving all national disputes and economic rivalries. From the standpoint of honest self-examination, this book is of value, but as a remedy for present weakness it points in the wrong direction.

Yellow Clover When deep affection is transmuted into some expression, be it music, poetry, or painting, a rare result is likely to follow. Such a result has Miss Bates attained in her volume of verse as a tribute to Miss Coman. "Yellow Clover" is a record of friendship true, strong, and beautiful. Seldom has a woman set down in verse so complete a description of the subtle ties that knit and bind two hearts in a perfect relationship. And the quality of understanding which makes for friendship of this kind is the same quality which must underlie all human love. Else how can it endure for long?

Tennyson so honored Henry Hallam, Arnold, Arthur Hugh Clough, and it is the most complete testimony ever made for a woman by a woman. For the most part, hope, cheer and joy prevail in the book. If at times other notes are struck, they serve to assure us that the author is human, and this makes her seem the nearer.

Warmly, never faltering lies her faith revealed. So would her friend wish it. So should it be.

"Let us hold fast the Life Eternal!" So You bade me, so I strive, a better lover Than I shall be a saint. Oh, starspace rover.

Would we might strol once more, as long ago.

Starting the bobolinks across the glow Of Wellesley meadows lit by yellow clover.

With "God over All" you murmured, and "All beauty and all joy!" . . .

And so joy is given back and given out in this chronicle of friendship, for it is a chronicle when read in entirety. For sheer beauty of expression "To One Who Waits" is one of the most compelling poems of the book.

count the years by Junes that flush our laurel.

Our clustered bushes at the corner wall. And then the crinkled buds to spread their small white chalices pricked out with rose and coral.

Slow are the seasons, yet I may not quarrel With beauty. Dawns and stars, blossoms that foam.

Enchanted orchards, where the orioles call.

Green leaves that flutter, golden leaves that fall,



France Under Catherine

Le Royaume de Catherine de Medicis. By Lucien Romier. 2 vols. \$10.00.

france.

The character of Catherine de Medicis, wife of one and mother of three kings of France, was always of absorbing interest to the historian of the middle ages. Behind what

were carried on those intrigues, and perpetrated those crimes, with which she hoped to preserve the peace of France. Of Protestant England and inquisitorial Spain she was afraid, and of the latter the more, for it pressed fiercely upon her, under Philip II's fanatical rulership, during her temporary tolerance toward the Huguenots.

By intriguing with this least compromising of sovereigns, to whom she had married her daughter, and also with Elizabeth of England, quite ready where it suited her to assist either French or Netherland Protestants, if thereby she might provoke the King of Spain, Catherine hoped to be able to maintain an impartiality toward her own subjects which should keep on terms of amity with England and Spain.

The influences at work during the early years of Catherine de Medicis' regency were all in favor of toleration.

L'Hospital, one of the wisest and most moderate of councilors, was at Catherine's right hand, urging and constantly bringing about measures

which protected the Huguenots from the fanatical hatred of their religious opponents, and Marguerite of France, her husband's favorite sister, for whom she felt a love not untinged with romance, was an ardent friend of the Reformation.

The mistake which the Huguenots made lay in believing that this woman, a child of the Renaissance, where learning and paganism were united without one spark of religious aspiration, without so much as an ethical basis of honesty and justice, would be of service to her. She was fighting a battle with the weapons of cunning and artifice against Philip; she was hardly less occupied in her diplomatic engagements with Elizabeth, to whom she hoped to marry one of her sons. The Queen of England, in some ways no more scrupulous or merciful than Catherine, yet possessed of a far nobler purpose, did not fail to get the better of the French Queen-mother. Catherine, amidst a number of cabals, played only for the success of the moment. "She embarks," Tavannes observed of her, "without any ship-biscuits." Elizabeth, on the other hand, was working always for the permanent glory of England.

The relations between Catherine and Philip are dealt with at great length in these pages, and the author has given a remarkably thoughtful and illuminating portrait of the King of Spain who, though he failed to force on the French people the inquisition, served to fan the embers of religious strife among them into a fierce and terrible flame.

If there is any criticism to offer in connection with this book, it is the small part which Elizabeth is made to play in the fateful history of these years. Yet England occupied certainly no less, in some ways more, of Catherine's thought than did Spain, and a fuller consideration of her relations with a woman who, her equal in intrigue, was her superior in character and achievement, would have been peculiarly interesting from the pen of so profound a student of human nature as M. Romier.

In writing this history, M. Romier has declared himself on guard against excessive pessimism or the tendency to see everywhere those whose actions were dictated only by bad faith;

rather has he taken for granted that they were inspired at least by something which appeals to human reason. With such a purpose in view, the writer, collecting as a background the various influences at work upon the characters of these men and women of Europe in the sixteenth century, has allowed them to speak for themselves through their words and actions. His object has been to throw a light upon his dramatic persons, so clear and unprejudiced, so complete and comprehensive, that the reader is in the position, not so much of accepting another's judgment, however valuable, as of being given the opportunity to form his own.

Quite in contrast to the attitude of Gosse and Clutton-Brock is that of Barrie, with his good word for the young writer in the address before the Critics Circle in London. He says:

"It's no use my trying to talk to you about the drama of tomorrow. That secret lies with the young and I beg of you not to turn away from them impatiently, because of their 'knowingness,' as Mr. Hardy calls it. The young writer knows as much about nothing as we know about every-

thing."

For the occasional respite which may develop from your Summer activities we recommend the mild stimulation of light and interesting Reading.

Quite in contrast to the attitude of

Gosse and Clutton-Brock is that of

Barrie, with his good word for the

young writer in the address before

the Critics Circle in London. He says:

"It's no use my trying to talk to you about the drama of tomorrow. That secret lies with the young and I beg of you not to turn away from them impatiently, because of their 'knowingness,' as Mr. Hardy calls it. The young writer knows as much about nothing as we know about every-

thing."

For the occasional respite which may develop from your Summer activities we recommend the mild stimulation of light and interesting Reading.

Quite in contrast to the attitude of

Gosse and Clutton-Brock is that of

Barrie, with his good word for the

young writer in the address before

the Critics Circle in London. He says:

"It's no use my trying to talk to you about the drama of tomorrow. That secret lies with the young and I beg of you not to turn away from them impatiently, because of their 'knowingness,' as Mr. Hardy calls it. The young writer knows as much about nothing as we know about every-

thing."

For the occasional respite which may develop from your Summer activities we recommend the mild stimulation of light and interesting Reading.

Quite in contrast to the attitude of

Gosse and Clutton-Brock is that of

Barrie, with his good word for the

young writer in the address before

the Critics Circle in London. He says:

"It's no use my trying to talk to you about the drama of tomorrow. That secret lies with the young and I beg of you not to turn away from them impatiently, because of their 'knowingness,' as Mr. Hardy calls it. The young writer knows as much about nothing as we know about every-

thing."

For the occasional respite which may develop from your Summer activities we recommend the mild stimulation of light and interesting Reading.

Quite in contrast to the attitude of

Gosse and Clutton-Brock is that of

Barrie, with his good word for the

young writer in the address before

the Critics Circle in London. He says:

"It's no use my trying to talk to you about the drama of tomorrow. That secret lies with the young and I beg of you not to turn away from them impatiently, because of their 'knowingness,' as Mr. Hardy calls it. The young writer knows as much about nothing as we know about every-

thing."

For the occasional respite which may develop from your Summer activities we recommend the mild stimulation of light and interesting Reading.

Quite in contrast to the attitude of

Gosse and Clutton-Brock is that of

Barrie, with his good word for the

young writer in the address before

the Critics

THE HOME FORUM

The Swiss Schoolmaster

THE walk to school was through vineyards until we reached the village street. The rich aroma of ripening grapes filled the warm morning air while the ripples on Lac Leman danced in the sun. Across the lake the towering peaks of the Savoyan Alps rose sharp and clear, crested with never melting snows which glistened like silver. On the Swiss side—and in the direction towards which our unwilling feet were bent—were the undulating Juras; a striking contrast to the jagged Alps on the opposite shore. Their gentle rolling slopes were covered with pasture and pine; no sharp peaks broke the sky-line, no snows gleamed from rocky crag. Many shades of greens riot on their slopes and on the rich pastures grazed herds of cattle from which came the sweet milk for which the Swiss cows are justly famous.

At Christmas a big party was given at our farm, and as pianists were scarce in the little village on the lake shore, it fell to my lot to practice for long hours certain simple accompaniments for songs which were to be sung at the party. All the children of the village were invited, and of course, Monsieur Regamy. I can still vividly recall the little man darting from one to another saying just the right thing and never at a loss for words. Then arrived the time for him to sing. I felt that I was about to share in his reflected glory for was I not to play his accompaniment? The wild emotions which seethed in my breast at the great honor of playing for the "maître d'école" were responsible for three false starts before he finally got away! When he had finished there was an uproar of applause and before it had subsided he had begun another song! Then we all sang parts of a cantata written in honor of the apostle of free education in Switzerland—Pestalozzi.

At last the schoolhouse! It was an old building entirely too small to accommodate all the scholars; a subject which furnished cause for heated arguments between the schoolmaster and the village "syndic" or mayor. Monsieur Regamy, the schoolmaster, was a young man of twenty-two or three. He had a little pointed yellow beard, two clear blue eyes which danced continually. In stature he was shorter than many of his pupils. No teacher ever threw himself more heartily into his work than Monsieur Regamy and no teacher was ever more beloved. There were times, however, when circumstances would uncover hidden depths of fire and then the little bearded would bristle and the blue eyes flash like cold polished steel. Sometimes he would wail rapidly back and forth running his hands through his hair which always stood up straight, brush fashion, exclaiming, "Ah mé-

chants! merchants!" while we sat trembling in our seats at the outburst. There was a day—unforgettable—when the oldest girl in the school defied the little man. For several seconds there was silence throughout the room. She was a splendidly built girl of fourteen years, proud and conscious of her beauty and the admiration she received from the rest of the school; she stood before the master with a half smile of defiance on her face. Then with the suddenness of a cat he seized the girl and shook her until her teeth rattled. Nobody laughed at the time, but I have laughed many times since as I pictured the scene—an irate little schoolmaster with a little yellow beard, shaking a big husky girl three inches taller than himself. From that day Theresa's glory departed; the glamor which had surrounded her fell away from our enlightened imagination—we had seen her shaken!

At Christmas a big party was given at our farm, and as pianists were scarce in the little village on the lake shore, it fell to my lot to practice for long hours certain simple accompaniments for songs which were to be sung at the party. All the children of the village were invited, and of course, Monsieur Regamy. I can still vividly recall the little man darting from one to another saying just the right thing and never at a loss for words. Then arrived the time for him to sing. I felt that I was about to share in his reflected glory for was I not to play his accompaniment? The wild emotions which seethed in my breast at the great honor of playing for the "maître d'école" were responsible for three false starts before he finally got away! When he had finished there was an uproar of applause and before it had subsided he had begun another song! Then we all sang parts of a cantata written in honor of the apostle of free education in Switzerland—Pestalozzi.

But one day while sitting on the lake shore vainly trying to catch the lizards which darted in and out among the hot stones, I saw the figure of a soldier coming down the path. High boots, blue tunic, a kepi with a green pom-pom, and a short sword with a handle fashioned after a cross—yet, these could not disguise from me my beloved schoolmaster. Beneath the severe military peak of his cap were the same dancing blue eyes and below the chin strap was the little yellow beard which had been trimmed to a yet sharper point, probably as an outward and visible sign of the keenness of his intention to be as good a soldier as he had been a schoolmaster. I ran to meet him and received a severe military salute instead of the usual form of greeting which he was so fond of giving me in broken English, for though a university trained man, he had no knowledge of any language other than French and German. But in an instant he threw his arm across my shoulder and we were no longer schoolmaster and scholar, but just boys of different ages. When I realized he was going away, it seemed as if the foundation of my little world was giving way, he had come to mean so much in it. He was enthusiastic over his "service militaire" and for six weeks he would be away in the mountains with his battery. His eyes sparkled with pride as he told me all this and I could not but recall the tales he had so often told us in school of the deeds of renown which had been done in those same mountains when Austria tried to subdue the hardy Swiss.

I never saw him again but he lives in my memory to this day. To those of us who have lived in New York, London, Paris, Geneva and other large cities in the old and new worlds, life in a little Vaudois village would appear intolerable, and yet after twenty-five years I have yet to meet more interesting or lovable people than the Regamys, the Maries, the "shepherd of the Juras" and many others who are associated with the Swiss village of my boyhood days. What I learned in the village school I have doubtless forgotten altogether, but what I learned from the life of Monsieur Regamy, the village schoolmaster, I can not forget, for it is woven into the warp and woof of my earliest impressions.

WILLIS J. ABBOT, Editor

Communications regarding the conduct of the paper, advertising, and other business for publication should be addressed to the Editor. If the return of manuscripts is desired they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Editor does not hold himself responsible for such communications.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use of reproduction of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the news published herein.

All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR regularly from any particular news stand where it is not now sold are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of sending copies of The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is as follows:

	North America	Other Countries
Up to 16 pages.....	1 cent	2 cents
" 24 ".....	2 cents	3 "
" 32 ".....	2 "	4 "

Advertising rates given on application. The right to decline any advertisement is reserved.

NEWS OFFICES

EUROPEAN: Ambley House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London.

WASHINGTON, D. C.: 921-2 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

EASTERN: 21 East 40th Street, New York City.

WESTERN: Suite 1458 McCormick Building, 532 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

PACIFIC COAST: 255 Geary Street, San Francisco.

AUSTRALIA: Frell's Buildings, 60 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

SOUTH AFRICAN: Guardian Buildings, Cape Town.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York, 21 East 40th St., Cleveland, 512 Buckley Blg.

Chicago, 1458 McCormick Blg.

Kansas City, 502A Commercial Blg.

San Francisco, 100 Geary St., Los Angeles, 629 Van Nuys Blg.

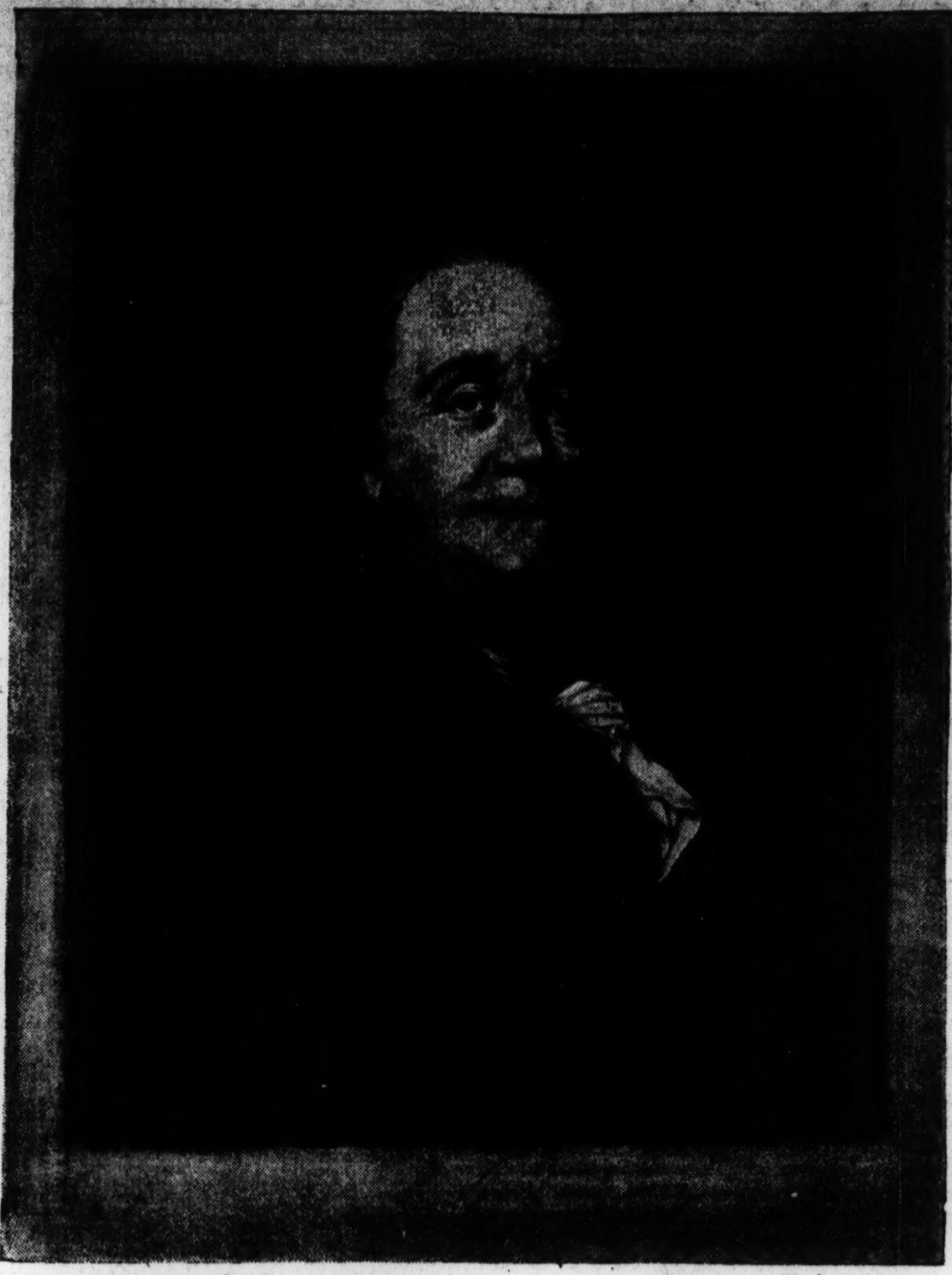
Seattle, 958 Empire Building, London, Amherst House, Norfolk St., Strand

Published by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Sole publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL,
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE,
LE HERALD DES CHRISTIANS, and
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY.

Printed in U. S. A.



Reproduced by permission

Benjamin Franklin, From the Mezzotint by Frederick Reynolds After Duplessis

and her grandmothers—these marvelous embroideries, as finely wrought as the chasubles of the bishops of the Middle Ages. On the table, which is decorated with vivid paintings of flowers and hearts, cloth blouses are piled, the shoulders covered with geometric designs, embroidered in cloth of gold and silver, with sleeves of brightly colored spindle lace, like that worn by the young husband who is highly pleased at the compliments paid his wife. Smilingly she shows us the curtains of the closed bed, like those in our own Brittany, all covered over with great birds, and parti-colored pillows, and what not besides!

She is wearing a kind of bolero, emblazoned with embroidered flowers like a meadow in spring. It is of white leather, with yellow cowslips, blue hyacinths, daisies, snowdrops, primroses, and mauve bellflowers—the whole season of spring upon her breast! A sonnet of Ronard is ringing in my memory. Is it possible that these hands, which, only yesterday, were busy digging potatoes, should have woven these exquisite threads the winter before? When the heavy snow covers the steppes, . . . these Slovak women—in embroidery and paint—portray the coming resurrection of the earth . . .

We rest for a while on the bench that runs about two sides of the room, on which the young wife yesterday wrote her name, the name of her husband, and the date of their marriage, with flowers around them. Among these kindly friends we forget ourselves. It is getting late, and yet we should like to talk of so many things, especially with the old man, who might understand us better because he knows a little German. There are books on the little table—Bibles, calendars, books of national songs,—proudly cherished through the generations. In the town near by the Magyars were masters only yesterday. But what can force do against a little boy who sings his nation's songs while he watches over his geese, or against a peasant woman with her embroidery, expressing all her simple soul in these lovely flowers?—La Revue Bleue, Translated by The Living Age.

In a lowered voice and with a thousand excuses and formulas of politeness, our kindly guide asks permission on our behalf to enter one of the houses. The judge is away, but his steward, an agreeable old person, opens the doors to us. What a surprise to find a kitchen decorated like a chapel, its white walls illuminated with paintings! Here are arabesques, scrolls, and whorls—a little awkward but charming. Silver tulips, roses of delicate red, blue stripes, and hieratic silver columns bedeck the home, looking as though they had come from some old Persian manuscript. Above the door are clusters of grapes, simply drawn in chalk, still waiting for the colors, and these simple motifs—a little conventionalized—recur at regular intervals. The walls are covered with plates and decorated utensils.

What artist, with taste naive but sure, has passed this way? The woman, the wife, the mother, whom you see there, . . . after so much weeding of the garden, working, and feeding of little ones—yes, it is she who, without any model, has designed and painted all this. All the sweet and gentle poetry of her Slovak soul has found its way out at her finger tips. She speaks that sonorous language pleasantly. She runs from cupboard to chest, filling the great room with the rustling of her petticoats.

She is proud to show us her own masterpieces and those of her mother

T HE word mezzotint takes us back to former days, to the great English portrait painters of the eighteenth century; for mezzotint was the portrait medium of the past, before photography. One rarely stops to think that the old English masters, for example, owe their fame in no little degree to the mezzotints made of their pictures by no lesser men than they, by engravers like Valentine Green or Charles Turner.

She is wearing a kind of bolero, emblazoned with embroidered flowers like a meadow in spring. It is of white leather, with yellow cowslips, blue hyacinths, daisies, snowdrops, primroses, and mauve bellflowers—the whole season of spring upon her breast! A sonnet of Ronard is ringing in my memory. Is it possible that these hands, which, only yesterday, were busy digging potatoes, should have woven these exquisite threads the winter before? When the heavy snow covers the steppes, . . . these Slovak women—in embroidery and paint—portray the coming resurrection of the earth . . .

We rest for a while on the bench that runs about two sides of the room, on which the young wife yesterday wrote her name, the name of her husband, and the date of their marriage, with flowers around them. Among these kindly friends we forget ourselves. It is getting late, and yet we should like to talk of so many things, especially with the old man, who might understand us better because he knows a little German. There are books on the little table—Bibles, calendars, books of national songs,—proudly cherished through the generations. In the town near by the Magyars were masters only yesterday. But what can force do against a little boy who sings his nation's songs while he watches over his geese, or against a peasant woman with her embroidery, expressing all her simple soul in these lovely flowers?—La Revue Bleue, Translated by The Living Age.

In a lowered voice and with a thousand excuses and formulas of politeness, our kindly guide asks permission on our behalf to enter one of the houses. The judge is away, but his steward, an agreeable old person, opens the doors to us. What a surprise to find a kitchen decorated like a chapel, its white walls illuminated with paintings! Here are arabesques, scrolls, and whorls—a little awkward but charming. Silver tulips, roses of delicate red, blue stripes, and hieratic silver columns bedeck the home, looking as though they had come from some old Persian manuscript. Above the door are clusters of grapes, simply drawn in chalk, still waiting for the colors, and these simple motifs—a little conventionalized—recur at regular intervals. The walls are covered with plates and decorated utensils.

What artist, with taste naive but sure, has passed this way? The woman, the wife, the mother, whom you see there, . . . after so much weeding of the garden, working, and feeding of little ones—yes, it is she who, without any model, has designed and painted all this. All the sweet and gentle poetry of her Slovak soul has found its way out at her finger tips. She speaks that sonorous language pleasantly. She runs from cupboard to chest, filling the great room with the rustling of her petticoats.

She is proud to show us her own masterpieces and those of her mother

The Call of God in Summer Time

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I N EVERY season of the year the students of Christian Science, better understanding divine Principle as the sole cause of all that is true, are learning to love this Principle because of its revelations of beauty and harmony, not formerly recognized. Finding this Principle to be divine Love, altogether perfect, universal, and unfailing, the better vision sees nature in a lovelier light, and as constantly responding to the call of God. This call, so often referred to in the Scriptures, is found to be a living power; and its voice is heard in the quiet sanctuary of thought. Nature appears to gladly respond; but mankind, resisting its blessings, responds but slowly. But the call is loving and gently persistent.

The psalmist described his sense of this call as being most constant. He wrote, "The mighty God, even the Lord, hath spoken, and called the earth from the rising of the sun unto the going down thereof." This call is the demand of Principle, to know, to love, and to obey its behests.

In summer time, when countless evidences of the response of verdant nature to this Principle of all beauty, symmetry, and growth, challenge human thought to acknowledge this infinite cause, it should be readily seen that this Principle is Love. Does not the loveliness of inanimate nature in her floral moods of gentleness, beauty, and sweet-smelling savors, bespeak an unlimited cause for all its harmonies? Its species are all related to divine Love, or Mind, as symbols of divine perfection. Mrs. Eddy writes in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 129): "The oracular skies, the verdant earth-bird, brook, blossom, breeze, and balm—are richly fraught with divine reflection. They come at Love's call." Surely, none other could call into renewed life and beauty the symbols of nature so glorious in their testimony as those now illustrating the continuity of life, manifested in beauty, order, and fruitfulness.

Seeing these evidences in all the nature of earth and air—the renewal of things good for man to behold and to enjoy, what should be the effect on the religious nature of earth's habitants? Should there not be an enlivened sense of the goodness and providence of the universal Father? How can mankind go on enjoying the loving-kindness of a God whose faithfulness is never lacking in any season, and so exquisitely beautiful in summer time, without an increasing sense of praise, manifested in a better humanity, a more practical brotherhood? It is the divine call for unity in justice, mercy, and righteousness, square and friendly dealings at home, and between men and nations. Mrs. Eddy in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 336) puts the call of Principle in these words: "Human hope and faith should join in nature's grand harmony, and, if on

Newton

He caught
The sunbeam striking through that bullet-hole
In his closed shutter—a round white spot of light
Upon a small dark screen.
He interposed
A prism of glass. He saw the sunbeam break
And spread upon the screen its rainbow band
Of disentangled colours, all in scale
Like notes in music; first, the violet ray,
Then indigo, trembling softly into blue;
Then green and yellow, a vering side by side;
Then orange, mellowing richly into red.
Then, in the screen, he made a small, round hole.
Like to the first; and through it passed once more
Each separate coloured ray. He let it strike
Another prism of glass, and saw each hue
Bent at a different angle from its path,
The red, the least, the violet ray the most;
But all in scale and order, all precise
As notes in music. Last, he took a lens,
And, passing through it all those coloured rays,
Drew them together again, remerging all
On that dark screen, in one white spot of light.

So, watching, testing, proving, he resolved
The seeming random glories of our day
Into a constant harmony, and found
How in the whiteness of the sunlight sleep
Compounded, all the colours of the world.
He saw how raindrops in the clouds
Breaking the light, revealed that sevenfold arch
Of colors, ranged on as his own dark screen,
Though now they spanned the mountains and wild seas.
Then, where that old-world order had gone down
Beneath a darker deluge, he beheld
Gleams of the great new order and recalled
—Fraught with new meaning and a deeper hope—
That covenant which God made with all mankind
Throughout all generations: I will set My bow in the cloud, that henceforth ye may know
How deeper than the wreckage of your dreams
Abides My law, in beauty and in power.

—Alfred Noyes in "Watchers of the Sky."

Every one grumbles at his lot and at his profession; but what is man that he should ask for more? These buffeting winds, these long hours of deep breathing, these habits of quick decision and sharp movement, what your appetite; you relish your solid plain food. . . . The women—dear, dogmatic, fussy angels—are not here; that is a relief; and yet you are counting the weeks before you can return to them at home. And all those tender episodes of a more fugitive sort, how merrily you think them over now! more merrily perhaps than you enacted them, since you need not call to mind the little shabby accompaniments and false notes that may have marred them. . . . Your remoter future is smiling enough for an honest man who believes in God and is not a snob in the things of the spirit. You see in your mind's eye a cottage on some sun-blessed hillside overlooking the sea; near it, from a signal-post that is ship's mast, the flag flapping in the breeze; your children are playing on the beach, except the eldest, perhaps, already a sailor. There is a blessed simplicity about the sea, with its vast humanity islanding and freeing the humanity of man.—George Santayana, in "Soliloquies in England and Later Soliloquies."

SCIENCE AND HEALTH With Key to the Scriptures By MARY BAKER EDDY

THE original standard and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, may be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

It is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth \$3.00
Cloth, soft, vest pocket edition, Warren's India Blg. \$1.00
India paper, pocket edition, Warren's India Blg. paper \$1.50
Full	

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1922

EDITORIALS

The Hague Conference

Lloyd George and the powers of the Little Entente, Rumania, Jugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and Poland, to maintain that contact between Russia and the rest of Europe which Genoa had established. They felt that it was better to keep the discussion going, even in a somewhat unreal manner, than to precipitate the possibility of war between Russia and her neighbors, by the abrupt severance of all relations.

The Genoa Conference failed, so far as Russia was concerned, mainly because no cash loans were available for Russia. So far as the inner history can be disengaged, it would seem that the majority of the Soviet Government in Moscow has recognized that Communism has failed and is prepared to make whatever concessions to Western capitalism are necessary to obtain foreign capital. In this policy, however, they are bitterly opposed by a powerful minority, and it is therefore only possible for them to carry the recognition of private property and the other modifications of Communism which are necessary, if they can prove that these will be followed by guaranteed inflow of foreign capital sufficient to set Russia on its legs once more. The Russian requirements for capital, however, are so enormous, and the investor has naturally become so suspicious of everything to do with Bolshevik Russia, that there has been no possibility of finding the cash. It was the discovery that no adequate loan was available that caused Mr. Tchitcherin's uncompromising memorandum of May 11, and still causes Mr. Litvinoff's extravagant demands at The Hague. It is not merely their political fortunes but their lives which would be at stake, if they were to promise to make further modifications in the Communist system, in favor of Western property owners, except in return for definite promises of large loans in cash. And their position is all the more dangerous now that Lenin—the strongest of the moderates—is away from Moscow.

The Hague Conference, therefore, like the Genoa Conference, is likely to remain at a deadlock until there is some real change in the general international situation. The Genoa Conference, however, if it did nothing else, threw a vivid light upon post-war Europe, so that all the world might see what its situation really is. Europe is gradually aligning into two camps. On the one side is the camp of those who stand for the complete maintenance of the treaties of Versailles, a camp which includes France, Belgium, and the four powers of the Little Entente. On the other is the camp of the powers defeated in the late war, Germany, Hungary and Bulgaria, who want to modify the treaties. With them Russia is now co-operating, because she also is excluded from the councils of the Allies. Somewhat outside both groups stand Great Britain and Italy, both of them separated from the main European plain, the one by the Channel, the other by the Alps, and both of them far more concerned to restore trade and employment to their own people than with the details of the political frontiers of Europe. Mr. Lloyd George went to Genoa with the idea of wiping out the passions of the war and making a fresh start by a new settlement of the reparations question and by a ten years' disarmament pact. The conference proved that such an idea was somewhat in advance of the world's thought. France, Belgium, and the Little Entente were convinced that nothing save their own decisive military preponderance would induce the defeated enemy powers to acquiesce in the territorial settlement made at Paris. They therefore vetoed the disarmament proposal, whatever chance there might have been of their considering it being destroyed in the past weeks by the ill-judged signature of the Russo-German treaty of Rapallo. On the other hand, the attempt to make a new and practicable settlement of the reparations question founded on the fact that it was inseparably bound up with the question of inter-allied indebtedness, and that the United States Government was not represented at the Conference and would not discuss it.

Today, as for the last two years, it is reparations, that fateful changeling of the passions of the war, which primarily obstructs every attempt at reconciliation and reconstruction. France must get the vast sums she has spent on restoring her devastated districts or she faces certain bankruptcy. Germany cannot pay these sums unless she can obtain a foreign loan. The international bankers say that they cannot get the public to subscribe the money unless the total of Germany's indebtedness is reduced. France says that she cannot agree to the reduction of Germany's debt unless her debts to Great Britain and the United States are similarly reduced. Great Britain says that she too can only forgo her claims on Germany and the Allies if her foreign debts are dealt with in the same way. And so the deadlock continues, a deadlock which continuously threatens Europe's peace, because France feels driven to occupy the Ruhr directly Germany fails to carry out the demands of the Reparations Commission, because, if she did not, her whole title to reparations would go by default, all of which prevents the recovery of general prosperity by stopping international trade in a thousand ways. If the reparations impasse could be removed the whole international situation would have a chance to improve.

The one hopeful element in the situation is that France is sending immediately a commission to Wash-

ington, nominally to negotiate about the funding of the debt, but really to discuss the possibility of some wider arrangement. It is earnestly to be hoped that the Washington Administration will consider the problem thus squarely presented to it in a wide and farsighted manner. Europe feels that the United States holds in her hands the key to the whole problem. By merely insisting upon her legal rights, she has it in her power, it is claimed, to condemn Europe to a fresh era of suffering and distress. She has equally the power, it is insisted, by lifting her own consideration of the problem on to a high international plane, to compel her debtors to do the same, and so pave the way for a settlement which may well cover far broader ground than the debts themselves and launch Europe, and with Europe the world, on a fresh era of prosperity, disarmament, and peace.

THE lack of unanimity among the organizations of railroad workers who have protested against the reductions in pay ordered by the United States Railroad Labor Board indicates the possible early collapse of the strike ordered by those unions. Now, instead of the protest involving organizations of workers not affected by the order, but whose members are naturally in sympathy with the dissatisfied employees, and who had been depended upon by the strikers as being willing to walk out in sympathy with them, it seems quite likely that even the maintenance of way employees will fail to aid the machinists and shopmen. The grievance of the trackmen is the same as that of the workers who are already on strike, and their apparent willingness to negotiate further with the railroad managers, and if necessary to defer final decision until their claims are again considered by the labor board, may be regarded as strongly indicating an unwillingness to surrender their present employment.

It seems fair to presume that the action of the government board in summarily disfranchising, as it were, the members of the labor unions who refused to abide by the orderly decrees of the board, and authorizing the formation of employees' organizations qualified to take up the matter of wage settlements, has had its effect. Loss of seniority, together with the enforced idleness due to what might become a long-continued strike, always with the possibility of ultimate defeat, are strong inducements to take part in a strike. Considered second thought may have convinced those who have not burned their bridges behind them that an orderly retreat is the wisest course.

In the matter of contract work, a system objected to by the unions, the railroads appear willing to make reasonable concessions, thanks to the initiative of Mr. Hooper, chairman of the labor board. Possibly other grievances can be easily adjusted to lessen the effect of the flat reduction in wages. There ought to be common ground upon which all concerned can meet. There are indications that the desire of those who believe themselves most interested is to find that meeting place.

With the exception of the Republic of Liberia, which is more or less under the wing of the United States,

Abyssinia is the only independent state left in Africa. Under the names of territories, colonies, protectorates, or "free states," the rest of the continent has passed under the control of some European government. In 1889 the Italians entered the country, and under the treaty of Ucciali claimed the rights of a protectorate, but Emperor Menelik, the "King of Kings of Ethiopia," understood the treaty differently, and in 1896 he defeated the Italians and drove them out. In the sixteenth century the Portuguese, who were then powerful in Africa, had been asked to assist in keeping the Muhammadans out, but a century later they were themselves forced to leave the country.

In maintaining their independence the Abyssinians have been aided by the mountainous character of their land. Though the population has been estimated at from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000, and the area is about 400,000 square miles, the entire region has been described as a natural fortress. Successive plateaux or table-lands rise with steep, almost perpendicular sides, cut by deep gorges through which alone access is possible. The Empire has no sea coast, but a railroad runs from the port of Djibouti, in French Somaliland on the Gulf of Aden, to Addis Abeba, the present capital. In the mountains potash has been mined for export and the interior contains rich but unexploited mineral deposits, particularly of coal and oil.

At a time when all the world is hunting for new supplies of fuel, this fact may account for the renewed interest that is being taken by Europeans in Abyssinia. Since the Italians suffered their defeat at Adowa in 1896, no European power has attempted any systematic penetration. The boundaries between Abyssinia and the Italian colony of Eritrea, along the west coast of the Red Sea on one side, and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan to the west, were settled in 1902 by special treaties, and those between Abyssinia and British East Africa to the south, were agreed upon in 1907. A general Anglo-Abyssinian treaty had been signed in 1897. In 1903 President Roosevelt sent an American mission to negotiate a commercial treaty, and in 1919 a delegation of Abyssinian officials visited President Wilson in the White House at Washington to congratulate the United States on the victory over Germany.

Today the head of the Empire, as in the time of King Solomon, is a woman, Empress Quizer Quodit. She is the daughter of Menelik II, and was crowned in February, 1917. A grandson of Menelik, who preceded her, had been deposed. Ras Taffari is Regent and heir to the

throne. Under his rule, according to recent travelers in Abyssinia, the country has slipped back from the standards attained under Menelik. Two British explorers, Major Henry Darley and Dye Sharp, have caused interest by their reports of human slavery and open slave markets. From time to time the adjoining possessions of Great Britain, Italy, and France have been raided by Abyssinian slave hunters, and public opinion in these countries is agitated by discussions as to how this can be stopped. The slave hunters are reported to use American-made arms and ammunition, and it seems the American Government ought to put an embargo on arms for Abyssinia, as it did recently on war munitions destined for China. The British reports of human slavery are corroborated by a Swiss explorer, Dr. George Montant, who lived in Abyssinia in 1909-11 and recorded his observations in a book entitled "Au Pays Ghimirra," published at Neufchâtel.

Some Englishmen, such as John Harris, secretary of the Anti-Slave Society, and Prof. Gilbert Murray, advocate action to stop the slavery evil through the League of Nations, though Abyssinia is not a member, and propose that European counsellors be attached to the Government. Sir Harry Johnston, the famous African explorer, goes so far as to advocate a division of the country into spheres, in which Great Britain, France, and Italy would establish order and suppress slave raiders.

This brings up again the old problem as to what extent the big powers are justified in interfering with the internal administration of native states in order to abolish barbaric customs, and to assure the tranquillity of their own adjoining possessions. Intertwined with this is the problem of whether backward peoples are justified in retaining unused their natural resources which the rest of mankind needs or desires. Abyssinia may follow the fate of Morocco, Congo, Transvaal, and Haiti.

With the rapid improvement that is everywhere noted in the ways of accomplishing things today, it would be a matter of surprise if the results of education did not show a like advancement. Wherefore, Dr. Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education for Massachusetts, gives the assurance that the more than 50,000 boys and girls graduating from grammar and high schools of the State this season are going out into the world with higher ideals than those of a generation ago, it is but reasonable to feel that he is not voicing a haphazard opinion, but stating a fact based on a solid foundation of observation.

Dr. Smith emphasized the view that those who had followed the work of the schools, especially during the past decade, could not fail to have been impressed with the radical change which had taken place with reference to the main objectives of education for citizenship. He explained that whereas not many years ago it was customary to stress the importance of education as a means of individual success, today the tendency has grown increasingly stronger to place the social aspect before the youth, impressing especially upon him the obligation of the individual to make his contribution to the welfare of the community.

It is but natural that such a change of aim should have been reflected in a change of schoolroom practice, and, in fact, there are found in the schoolroom today, in place of those methods which tended to stress individual achievements and success, methods emphasizing the importance of co-operation. There can, indeed, be no question that the American public schools are furnishing those graduated from them with a larger outlook and a broader viewpoint. The future holds a bright promise for the world, provided a nobler ideal be upheld for the younger generation, but unless such an ideal is inculcated from the earliest days of school experience, it will be practically useless to try to remedy the deficiency later.

It is a somewhat strange coincidence that the only two provinces in Canada engaging in the liquor business are the eastern Province of Quebec, and that wide stretch of territory lapped by the waters of the Pacific, British Columbia. Some little time back the Premier of Quebec, not without the satisfaction of the tradesmen, made the announcement that the liquor business of his Province had been of a most profitable character to the Government. And now comes a similar story from the British Columbia Government. That Province has finished its first year of government liquor control, which it was claimed by its authors would bring about "moderate" liquor consumption. Judging by the figures submitted by the British Columbia Government, it has done nothing of the sort. The system has been a failure from every point of view excepting from that of the financial. It is even claimed that the Government has obtained a large proportion of the liquor business which has hitherto been carried on by the bootlegger, but this individual has by no means been blotted out. It is charged by a correspondent that government control "has encouraged and fostered the consumption of hard liquors." It is "with the ostensible reason," however, of checking the use of this kind of liquor that the Attorney-General announces that, to counter the demand for it, the Government will open beer-drinking depots. It is as if one would persuade a tiger to adopt a milk diet by training him on what is generally supposed to be his favorite food. Summed up, "moderation" has increased the use of alcohol, has not eliminated the bootlegger, has encouraged the "treating" habit by guests in hotels, and in addition makes for the breaking of the law in other ways. It is reported that under government control British Columbia is paying about \$13,000,000 a year for liquor, or almost as much as the total revenue of the Province. So much for "moderation."

The decided twist that the cultural impetus of the country has taken during the last few months is observable only in sporadic instances—at least, until a new book season swings around, and the results are obvious on the printed page. But for one who ventures behind the scenes, one unexpected spectacle is looming more and more in portentous outline. The younger generation is making a last stand at Armageddon. It is not so much the shafts of ridicule from older critics which have pierced the armor of the young. They were brittle enough, as any observer of the mental gymnastics of Professors Matthews, Sherman, Phelps, et al., know. It was from a far country that they thundered, and the younger generation went merrily along, listening with a sly smile now and then to the distant rumbling. No, the younger generation is fighting against being flung into a cul-de-sac, and it is being pushed there by its own theories.

Already the premonitory rumblings of the approaching storm which will result in a more or less inconclusive readjustment of the younger generation toward its mise-en-scène are to be heard. The New York Times refers to a juvenile exponent in which an education "has been absolute and immediate disqualification for service as a critic; so much so that a few educated men who happened to have a taste for criticism have had to conceal their guilty knowledge." The Freeman deplores the lack in a grounding in the classics which is manifest in the work of the younger generation. Neither one of these charges has anything particular to do with the last-stand tableau of the younger generation. The accusation of The New York Times is only partially true. For instance, it picks John Farrar of The Bookman, and Gilbert Seldes of The Dial, as "the twin thunderbolts" of the younger generation. Neither one of these men is more than a penny-farthing, and no one takes them very seriously. The real critics of the younger generation include men as old as Mr. Mencken, Professor Santayana and Senator Croce of Italy.

It must be admitted, however, that Messrs. Farrar and Seldes have been responsible for some of the absurd fluctuations of the younger generation. The real enemy of the younger generation and the adversary against which it must fight its hardest if it is to endure, is a theory that has been established before the achievements. It is a preconceived notion that the public believes and which the younger generation permits it to believe. That is, that the new ideal is one of cocksureness, flippancy and disregard for anything except itself. Most readers (at least older ones) picture the younger generation as a nattily dressed young man about a year out of college calmly dispensing critical judgments (minus standards) right and left. Aiding this picture is the clique atmosphere of The Bookman, the daily diaries of tremendously self-conscious young critics, the ludicrous "new" art in The Dial (which, however, does print good things at the same time), the meretricious "flapper" novels, the Algonquin round table, and, above all, the astonishment with which one member of the younger generation observes another one discovering a thousand-year-old theory.

It is this picture against which the younger generation must fight if it is to be taken seriously. Theodore Roosevelt once observed that no movement ever existed without its "lunatic fringe," and it is this fringe which must be placed where it belongs. It is quite possible that another year will witness a splitting up of the younger generation into two groups. And these two groups will be compelled to fight out between themselves the heritage which they intend to pass on to tomorrow.

Editorial Notes

If a little grievance in common be a bond between nations, it would seem that Britain and Italy have a convenient opportunity to cement the rapprochement which they are understood to be arranging. In both countries the government's slowness in grappling with the question of civil aviation is becoming the subject of outspoken lament. Severe attacks upon the Italian Government's inactivity in that respect were a feature of the recent great aviation festival at Milan; while the comment in a leading editorial of an influential London paper on the "shameful backwardness of our whole capacity in the air and the gross default of public authority with regard to it," illustrates the dissatisfaction with the British Government in that respect. Perhaps it is not to be wondered at that to ministers of the Crown aviation is not exactly a matter of urgency when kings may still be seen driving leisurely to various functions in a carriage and pair.

THE solution of a strange natural phenomenon by meteorological and agricultural experts would be of great interest to that large portion of the American public that buys milk. The month of June, just ended, has been the wettest for many years in New England. Statistics of the abnormal rainfall have been widely printed and commented on. One day near the end of the month the United States Senate amended the tariff bill now before it by raising the duty on milk. Presto, the price of milk was put up in Connecticut, and the plea was made that "dry weather had burned the pastures so that the supply was cut down seriously." Question to be solved: "How long will it take an increased duty on milk to dry up rain-soaked pastures?"

JOHN HOPE, Coalition Liberal member of the British Parliament from Berwick, seems to have broken all records of legislative bodies for reticence. He has sat in the House of Commons for twenty-two years and has never made a speech. When asked why he had kept silent so long he replied: "A man can do more in life by not talking about it." Imagine how work would speed up in a city named Washington if a large and talkative body of men would only follow the example of John Hope, M. P.